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THE COLUMBIAN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

"Who Murdered Downie?"

A TRAGIC JOKE

About the end of the eighteenth century, when even any student of the Marischal College Aberdeen, incurred the displeasure of the humbler citizens, he was assailed with the question, "Who murdered Downie?" Reply and rejoinder generally brought on a collision between "town and gown," altho' the young gentlemen were accused of what was chronologically impossible. People have a right to be angry at being stigmatised as murderers, when their accusers have probability on their side, but the 'taking off" of Downie occurred when the gownsmen, so maligned, were in swaddling clothes.

But there was a time when to be branded as an accomplice in the slaughter of Richard Downie, made the blood run to the cheek of many a youth, and sent him home to his books thoughtful and subdued

Downie was sacrist or janitor at Marischal College. One of his duties consisted in securing the gate by a certain hour, previous to which all the students had to assemble in the common hall, where a Latin prayer was delivered by the principal. Whether, in discharging this function, Downie was more rigid than his predecessor in office, or whether he became stricter in the performance of it at one time than another, cannot now be ascertained, but there can be no doubt that he closed the gate with austere punctuality, and that those who were not in the common hall within a minute of the prescribed time, were shut out, and were afterwards reprimanded and fined by the principal and professors The students became irritated at this strictness, and took every petty means of annoying the sacrist He, in his turn, applied the screw at other points of academic routine, and a fierce war soon began to rage between the collegians and the humble functionary — Downie took care that in all his proceedings he kept within the strict letter of the law, but his opponents were not so careful, and the decisions of the rulers were uniformly against them, and in favor of Downie Reprimands and fines having failed in producing due subordination, rustication, suspension, and even the extreme sentence of expulsion had to be put in force, and, in the end order prevailed. But a secret and deadly grudge continued to be entertained against Downie. Various schemes of revenge were thought of

Downie was, in common with teachers and taught, enjoying the leisure of a short New Year's vacation—the pleasure being no doubt greatly enhanced by the annoyances to which he had been subjected during the recent brickerings—when, as he was one evening seated with his family in his official residence at the gate, a messenger informed him that a gentleman at a neighboring hotel wished to speak with him. Downie obeyed the summons, and was ushered from one room into another, till at length he found himself in a large apartment hung with black, and lighted by a solitary candle After waiting for some time in this strange place, about fifty figures also dressed in black, and with black masks on their faces, presented themselves. They arranged themselves in the form of a court, and Downie, pale with terror, was given to understand that he was about to be put on his trial

A judge took his seat on the bench, a clerk and public prosecutor sat below, a jury was empanneled in front, and witnesses and spectators stood around. Downie at first set down the whole affair as a joke; but the proceedings were conducted with such persistent gravity, that, in spite of himself, he began to believe in the genuine mission of the awful tribunal The clerk read an indictment, charging him with conspiring against the liberties of the students, witnesses were examined in due form, the public prosecutor addressed the jury; and the judge summed up

"Gentlemen," said Downie, "the joke has been carried far enough, it is getting late, and my wife and family will be getting anxious about me. If I have been too strict with you in time past, I am sorry for it, and I assure you I will take more care in future"

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, without paying the slightest attention to this appeal, "consider your verdict, and if you wish to retire, do so."

The jury retired During their absence the most profound silence was observed, and, except renewing the solitary candle that burned beside the judge, there was not the slightest movement

The jury returned, and recorded a verdict of "Guilty"

The judge solemnly assumed a huge black cap, and addressed the prisoner

"Richard Downie—The jury have unanimously found you guilty of conspiring against the just liberties and immunities of the students of Marischal College. You have wantonly provoked and insulted those inoffensive lieges for some months, and your punishment will assuredly be condign. You must prepare for death! In fifteen minutes the sentence of the court will be carried into effect!"

The judge placed his watch on the bench A block, an ax, and a bag of sawdust were brought into the centre of the room A figure more terrible than any that had yet appeared came forward, and appeared to act the part of doomster

It was now past midnight, and there was no sound audible save the ominous ticking of the judge's watch Downie became more and more alarmed

"For any sake, gentlemen," said the terrified man, "let me go home. I promise that you never shall have cause for complaint."

"Richard Downie," remarked the judge, you are vainly wasting the few moments that are left you on earth You are in the hands of those who must have your life — No human power can save you Attempt to utter one cry, and you are seized, and your doom completed, before you can utter another. Every one here has sworn a solemn oath never to reveal the proceedings of this night They are known to none but ourselves, and when the object for which we have met is accomplished, we shall disperse unknown to any one Prepare, then, for death! Another five minutes will be allowed, but no more"

The unfortunate man, in an agony of deadly terror, raved and shrieked for mercy; but the avengers paid no heed to his cries. His severed, trembling lips then moved as if in silent prayer, for he felt that the brief space between him and eternity was but a few more tickings of that ominous watch

"Now!" exclaimed the judge

Four persons stepped forward and seized Downie, on whose features a cold clammy sweat had burst forth. They bared his neck, and made him kneel before the block

"Strike!" exclaimed the judge

The executioner struck the ax on the floor—an assistant on the opposite side lifted at the same moment a wet towel, and struck it across the neck of the recumbent criminal A loud laugh announced that the joke had at last come to an end

But Downie responded not to the uproarious merriment. They laughed again—but still he moved not They lifted him, and Downie was dead!

Fright had killed him as effectually as if the ax or a real headsman had severed his head from his body

It was a tragedy to all The medical students tried to open a vein, but all was over, and the conspirators had to bethink themselves of safety. They now in reality swore an oath among themselves, and the affrighted young men, carrying their disguises with them, left the body of Downie lying in the hotel One of their number told the landlord that their entertainment was not yet quite over, and that they did not wish the individual that was left in the room to be disturbed for some hours This was to give them all time to make their escape.

Next morning the body was found. Judicial inquiry was instituted, but no satisfactory result could be arrived at. The corpse of poor Downie exhibited no marks of violence, internal or external. The ill-will between him and the students was known It was also known that the students had hired apartments in the hotel for a theatrical representation, that Downie had been sent for by them; but beyond this, nothing was known No noise had been heard, and no proof of murder could be adduced Of two hundred students at the College, who could point out the guilty or suspected fifty? Moreover, the students scattered over the city and the magistrates themselves had many of their own families amongst the number, and it was not desirable to go into the affair too minutely. Downie's widow and children were provided for, and his slaughter remained a mystery—until about fifteen years after its occurrence, a gentleman on his death bed disclosed the whole particulars, and avowed himself to have belonged to the obnoxious class of students who murdered Downie.

BUGS IN PEAS.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph in writing to that paper on the subject of bugs in peas, says he prevents them as follows:

When my seed peas are ripe, I pick out the best and put them into dry glass pint or quart bottles, filling each bottle as full as possible to allow them to be corked up — Then I place the bottle or bottles in a pan of cold water, and set the pan over the fire to get hot gradually. I let the bottle remain there till the water is too hot to bear the finger in it, then take it out, and cork it up directly, and seal the cork with rosin or anything to exclude the air perfectly. This gives the egg in the pea such a dose that it ceases to live, and not at all injures the pea, as I should fear scalding would. It has answered with me for many years past, and will answer for those who will follow my directions.

Almost every pea will grow, after being taken out of the bottle and sown in the spring, and from my experience I should say that about half the peas wherein the bug remains till spring, will not grow so as to do any good I had full proof of this several years back That year I picked out all the sound peas and sowed them only. The chickens got among them and scratched them up in places Having no more sound peas, I sowed the bug eaten ones, but with poor success, for only one here and there grew This satisfied me as to how far the pea bug injured the seed-pea, and led me to adopt the bottling system, which has perfectly succeeded with me The sooner they are bottled after being dry and ripe, the better

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The Paris correspondent of a St Louis paper says

"And now let me tell you of a most beautiful discovery, which has lately been made by a celebrated Parisian horticulturalist, by the name of Herbert I was persuaded to go to his rooms a few days since, and I assure you I had no reason to regret the long walk I had taken Beneath a large case, four or five feet in height, and as many in circumference, were placed pots of roses, japonicas, pinks, dahlias, china asters, &c, all in bud By means of a certain gas invented by himself, and which is made to pass by a gutta percha tube to any pot required, Mr Herbert causes the instantaneous blooming of the flowers The ladies in the room asked successively for roses dahlias, and japonicas, and saw them burst into full bloom in a second It was really wonderful

Mr Herbert is now trying to improve on his discovery, and to make the gas more portable, and its application less visible.—The secret is, of course, his, and his rooms are crowded every day with the most delighted spectators. I wish I could send you the lovely camelia which I received, which, when asked for was so tightly enveloped in the green leaves of its calyx, that the color of its flower could not even be guessed at, and yet the request was hardly out of my lips when the beautiful white camelia was in my hand When he has made a little more progress, Mr Herbert intends to get a patent and deliver his discovery to his friends and the public"

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—Some years ago a servant girl, who had robbed her mistress, a milliner in London, was transported to Sydney for a term of years Since the discovery of the Bathurst plains, the female has written to her former mistress, that the colony was a good place, that as she now kept her carriage, she was happy to return the amount which she had stolen, with interest, that she earnestly recommended her to come out and set up shop, and that, in that case, she should be happy to extend her patronage to a lady for whom she had so great an esteem.

COLLODION IN ERYSIPELAS.—Collodion has been used successfully for arresting erysipelas by Dr West He used the nitrate of silver first, on a lady, and having found that it did no good, he shaved her head and applied a thick coating of collodion over it, and for an inch over the healthy surface.—The burning ceased almost instantly, and disease ceased to spread. He also applied it to a case of a child of eight years, and after three applications it recovered entirely. —Scientific American

EARLY RISING.—Dr Doddridge ascribes the production of most of his works to his habits of early rising, and says, that "the difference between rising at five and seven in the morning, for a space of twenty years, suppose a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to the addition of ten years to a man's life"

When you set about a work, do not rest till you have completed it.

P. T. Barnum on Advertising.

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS DO NOT HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL —Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, ADVERTISE it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention I freely confess that what success I have had in life may be fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There *may* possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are

Men in business will sometimes say that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homœopathic doses of advertising will not pay perhaps—it is like half a portion of physic—making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent. Some say "they cannot afford to advertise," they mistake—they cannot afford *not* to advertise In this country, where every body reads the newspapers, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that this is the cheapest and best medium through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing.

So with advertising While you are sleeping or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you, nor heard of your business, and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers The business men of the country do not, as a general thing, begin to appreciate the advantages of advertising thoroughly. Occasionally the public are aroused at witnessing the success of a Swain, a Brandreth, a Townsend, a Genin, or a Root, and express astonishment at the rapidity with which these gentlemen acquire fortunes, not reflecting that the same path is open to all who dare pursue it But it needs nerve and faith—the former to enable you to launch out thousands on the waters of the future; the latter to teach you after many days it shall return, bringing an hundred or a thousand fold to him who appreciates the advantages of printer's ink properly applied

THE LOCK OF MR HOBBS IN ENGLAND —The London correspondent of the Philadelphia American states that Bramah's celebrated prize-lock has been withdrawn from public view. It will be remembered that Mr Hobbs succeeded in picking this lock, and that he received a reward of two hundred guineas for his skill The Messrs Bramah made some alterations and improvements in the lock, and again placed it in the window in Piccadilly, with the original offer of the reward appended to it. It remained in their window a few days, when a report reached the Messrs Bramah that Mr. Hobbs intended to try his luck a second time, The lock was immediately removed, and has not since been seen The writer adds

"Hobbs' patent American lock is being manufactured at Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and in London, in large numbers and of all sizes, and at prices ranging from six shillings to fifty pounds each In a few days the office of "Hobbs' American Lock Company" will be opened in Cheapside for the sale of these American locks The Bank-lock, price fifty pounds, has already been placed on the vaults of the Bank of England, the East India Company, and several private banking establishments in the city"

WHAT BARNUM AND JENNY LIND MADE —The following note to the New York Musical World, said to be from a reliable source, gives the sum total, in round numbers, that the two personages whose names head this article cleared over all expenses during their connection It seems that they averaged a trifle over $3,000 apiece on each concert

Not long since, Mr Barnum exhibited to me the account current between himself and Jenny Lind, and a truly marvellous document it is. He ought to publish it entire for the astonishment and edification of the world generally and singers particularly. According to the footing up and balances, the parties received the following handsome dividends, after all expenses were paid Jenny Lind, $302,000, P T. Barnum; $308,000, total $610,000

AMERICAN BRAGGING.—A propensity, be it said, which is national in every nation we know anything of, whether English, French, German or Italian We only beat them in bragging, just as we beat in ploughs, and statues, in clippers and steam boats, in whalemen and electric telegraphs, in cheap newspapers and cheap government. They all do their best at bragging, and so do we—and we beat them —[Glances at Europe.

☞ The man who was hurt by a burst of applause, is recovering, and the individual who was injured by the accidental discharge of his duty is still very low.

Advice to Young Men.

Socrates did not urge his friends to enter early upon public employments; but first to take pains for the attainment of the knowledge necessary for their success in them.

Are you stepping on the threshold of life? Secure a good moral character. Without virtue you cannot be respected, without integrity you can never rise to distinction and honor

Be careful lest a too warm desire of distinction should decieve you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by setting light incorrectly on your abilities in full

People who have the assurance to intrude into stations without proper authority and the requisite preparation for the service of the public, not only involve others in loss, but subject themselves to ridicule.

The tricky, deceitful, and dishonest are rarely prosperous for when confidence is withdrawn, poverty is likely to follow;

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.

When once a concealment or deceit has been practiced in matters where all should be fair and open as the day, confidence can never be restored any more than you can restore the white bloom to the grape or plum that you have once pressed in your hand.

Error is the cause of man's misery, the corrupt principle that has produced evil in the world, 'tis this which begets and cherishes in our souls all the evils that afflict us, and we can never expect a true and solid happiness but by a serious endeavor to avoid it.

Falsehood is not only one of the most humiliating vices, but sooner or later it is most certain to lead to serious crimes

Industry, well directed, will give a man a competency in a few years. The greatest industry misapplied is useless.

Zeal, not rightly directed, is pernicious, for as it makes a good cause better, so it makes a bad cause worse.

FROM HAVANA.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Havana under date of the 3d September, says

"I am told that a special guard of twelve of the police has been detailed to prevent and communication with the Crescent City, which arrived this morning

"An order has been received at the post-office, from the Captain General, prohibiting the admission into the island of all newspapers from the United States. There are four large bags by the Crescent City now under lock and key. I am also informed that the purser of the steamship has not been permitted to come ashore It is said the purser is accused of carrying exaggerated accounts of arrests here to New York, on his last trip."

The writer adds that 400 suspected persons, including 14 females, are now in prison, and, on the 2d instant, about thirty prisoners were seen to stop at the commissary's office. Among them was a young officer of the rank of captain, dressed in full uniform, with several orders upon his breast, but with his arms tied behind his back with strong cords

The Captain General has written to Spain for instructions. He does not know what to do with the prisoners. It costs money to maintain them, and to send them to Spain or to shoot them would make matters worse, in the acknowledged state of public feeling all over the island. In fact the government is at its wit's end, and does not know what to do

The French consul general has written to his government to send a force to Havana for the protection of French interests, in case of disturbance, and Mr. Crawford, the English consul general, it is said, has done the same.

PRINTERS AND THE SABBATH.— The printers in Louisville, Kentucky, have combined together, and made a very strenuous effort to put an end to Sunday printing—They have met with some difficulties in accomplishing their object, arising from the perverseness of an editor of one of the Louisville papers, but in the end we hope they will be successful. It is certainly very hard that there should be no Sabbath for the poor printers. They need rest as well as other men

A NEW INVENTION.—An iron ladder and lightning conductor combined, has been invented in Worcester, Mass., of so light a form, that when folded, it can easily be deposited in a valise or other parcel, and transported any distance at pleasure. It affords a safe and ready escape from burning buildings, besides answering all the purposes of a stationary ladder and lightning conductor

A HINT TO CREDITORS IN GENERAL.—A new way to obtain the payment of old debts has been discovered by a shoemaker in England. Having to deal with a debtor as difficult as the Jew in Ivanhoe, Crispin exposed the bill in his window, simply omitting the debtor's name, but appending a notice that if the money was not forth coming by a fixed day, the name would be filled in. The fuse succeeded.

If you a gentlemen would know,
'Tis he whose deeds proclaim him so.

Wanted, Fresh Superlatives

Prof. Upson in his address before the late Teacher's Convention at Elmira, uttered a timely rebuke of the universal use of extravagant language "We do nothing by halves," and do not begin to be satisfied when we describe the whole. If we are to believe what we daily hear from veracious friends, we must conclude that all creation is done up in pocket packages for our use, and that scores of eternities can be crowded into every hour of the day. In figures we outdo the Hebrews, in hyperbole we shame all the Orientals. We speak of the treat of Mount Blanc; we speak of two or three level acres in the city, in terms fit for a prairie,—of the ripples on a forty feet canal in words that would accommodate the billows of oceans,—of a moderate east wind as a tornado—of a sudden squall sufficient to snap a Balm of Gilead in the dooryard as a perfect hurricane. It never rains but it pours; it is never dry but everything is parched A cataract always leaps from a dizzy height into a profound abyss A mountain always towers to heaven, a chasm opens into immeasurable depths. All our autumnal woods are gorgeous; our landscapes inexpressibly beautiful.

Our wives are never weary but they are tired to death, never warm but they roast, never chilly but they are frozen If they have a scratch on the finger, their hands are all raw. If they have a pain, it is deathly If there is a spot on our linen, they tell us we are covered with ink, and a soiled dress is utterly ruined When a friend goes home with us to dry potatoes, if the fire has been out once, it has been out forty times, if the beef is brown, it is burnt to a cinder, if the soup is too savory, it is salt as brine.

This extravagant waste of words bankrupts us, whenever really extraordinary circumstances demand description. We have no words to describe Niagara with, after we have written of a mill-dam. The superlatives due to the Mississippi, we have lavished on trout streams. We have exhausted all our terms expressive of valor, in telling of the skirmish, and the main battle literally "beggars description." Degrees of comparison are obsolete Mere positives are unfashionable. Addison and Irving exhausted all that our ink supplied. Let the ink-makers take the hint and add a new simple. The comparatives retain their original significance better, but the superlatives are exhausted and feeble. We need a new supply.

Wanted, one thousand new and vigorous adjectives, of the superlative degree, one hundred for the description of natural scenery, one hundred for political opponents to abuse each other with, one hundred of adulatory sort, for the use of office seekers, and the balance for household words None but those bursting with the spirit of the age need be offered. We want adjectives that, applied to cold will make simple ice burn in comparison, applied to heat will make common fire cold, to beauty, will make a fright of Venus We want adjectives of space, that will surround and embrace all creation, and of speed, that will leave lightning a century behind.—St. Louis Intelligencer

A SENSIBLE RAP.—The "Spiritual Telegarph" states that a message has been received from Thomas Jefferson. He raps—"Hold on to the Union! Better permit ONE *evil* than destroy all that is good." Had all the pretended communications from the spirit world exhibited as much sense, the rapping humbug would have found more dupes.

FRIENDS—"I hold it as a fact," said Pascal, "that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world This is manifest from the disputes to which indiscreet reports from one to another gives rise"

THE SOFTER SEX—Women are called the "softer" because they are so easily humbugged Out of one hundred girls, ninety five would prefer ostentation to happiness—a dandy husband to a mechanic.

Mrs Sinclair, late Mrs. Forrest, is reported to be about to marry an early lover, an English soldier, of fortune, attached to one of her Majesty's regiments now in Scotland.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Punch says it has been proposed to tax stays, but it was objected to on the ground that it would diminish consumption.

THE GRAVE—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets very often wish they were in, but at the same time take precious good care to keep out of

Bayard Taylor says the largest bustles he ever saw are worn by the ladies of Africa. He also mentions that in the warm months they have a habit of wearing nothing else.

A late bull-fight at Madrid, for the benefit of the poor, realized 56,000 francs.

Wholesome sediment is rain, which makes the fields of daily life fresh and odorous.

What fathers miserably acquire,
Their sons will throw into the fire.

Just what the People want.

Among the acts passed at the last session of Congress was one including a mail route from San Francisco to the head of Puget Sound. It is taken for granted that this service will be performed by steam vessels, and we hail this measure as one of the most benificent ones that could have been enacted for the common benefit of all Northern Oregon. This is one of the great necessities of our section of country, and when united with a military road across the Cascade mountains, will tend materially and instantaneously to develop the great resources of our highly favored district. The establishment of this mail route will prove not only of immense advantage to us, by bringing us within five days of San Francisco, thus affording facilities of intercommunication prosperous to all business parties, but it will be at once a paying route to the contractor, from the facility and cheapness with which steamers can be supplied with first rate coal from Puget Sound. A ready market will then be opened for our coal, and the thousands of tuns now remaining unworked will at once be thrown into active use. The facility thus afforded by this route will induce many enterprising individuals to visit us, who are now deterred by the great difficulty of reaching our Sound; let them but once come among us, and we feel no fear for the result; such are the boundless fields for enterprise, capital and industry afforded by our country. Our timber trade, now large, will increase a hundred fold—instead of a few isolated saw-mills as now, the whole interior coast will be lined with them. Then will our fisheries, now our pride, become our boast, and all our beautiful agricultural prairies and wood lands now comparatively idle, be forthwith teeming with the produce of the hand of the industrious husbandman. Our mails may then be expected with some degree of certainty, instead of the existing deplorable irregularity—and business of all kinds will advance rapidly and surely. It is earnestly to be hoped that the authorities at Washington will put this route into execution at the earliest possible day, and we will hail its advent as a harbinger and guarantee of future greatness and success.

Immigrants Coming.

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from the Cowlitz, that there is quite a number of immigrants, with their families, stock, &c., on their way to the Sound.—Those with families will locate permanently with us, whilst those who have left their families and stock in the Willamette valley or at the Cascades, are coming to look at our country, and if they are pleased with it, they will take claims and remove with their families. We entertain no doubt as to the opinion of any reasonable man with regard to this country. We also learn that there are numbers of persons who, having taken claims in the Willamette valley and lived upon them for years, are disposing of their improvements to come to Puget Sound. We are pleased to learn that the people of Southern Oregon are getting their eyes open to the advantages of this country—"better late than never." The truth, however concealed and misrepresented for a while, will in the end shine forth with increased splendor. However much the character of Northern Oregon may have been traduced and its advantages denied by town proprietors, speculators, and other interested persons of Southern Oregon, yet we see immigrants daily arriving here, who, having carefully compared the advantages of the two countries, give ours their unhesitating and decided preference. We would say to this year's immigration now in the Willamette valley, come and see our country and judge for yourselves. We confidently assert that there is no country on the continent which presents such inducements to the immigrant as Northern Oregon. Although there is at present an immense district of our country now unclaimed, yet we anticipate the day is not far distant when there will be some difficulty experienced in finding a tract of unoccupied land. It behooves those, therefore, who are desirous of securing a good inheritance in the future State of "Columbia" to "be up and doing." What we mostly need are farmers with their families and stock, and to those we can safely promise good farms, a mild and healthy climate, and a good market for their produce.

☞ The Brother Jonathan in speaking of two Celebrities just arrived from Europe, Mr. Baring and Madame Sontag, says:

"The object of these illustrious visitors in coming among us is no secret; the lady comes to sing to us, while the gentleman comes to look after his interests in Peruvian guano. Both highly laudable motives, music and MANURE being two of the essentials to the highest developments of human happiness."

Editors' Table.

Mr. JOHN EGAN, came down on our table this week, with some beautiful white potatoes of enormous size, some of them weighing from three to four pounds. Also, some fine red cabbage, as solid in texture as a turnip, with some nice specimens of beets, grown in the garden of, and presented by a constant contributor—type, "tum-tum," &c., by our butchers and bakers, and finally the marriage compliments of Mr. JOHN BRADLEY, and lady, (whose nuptials we announced last week,) in the shape of a liberal portion of the delicious bridal cake and wine, presented through our particular friend and well-wisher, Mr. R. M. HALL, U. S. A., Fort Steilacoom. May the happy couple never *die*, and ever *live* in the full enjoyment of connubial bliss.

In a country possessing a soil capable of producing vegetables unsurpassed in any respect, by any in the world—where wheat arrives at unsurpassed perfection—a climate of the most inviting character,—a land of unequalled healthfulness, with a noble and generous population—soon may she be completely settled—become an independent territory and a sovereign state.

☞ We have been shown a letter written by some of the members of the recent convention at Monticello, stating that SETH CATLIN, Esq., of Lewis county, will be a candidate to represent the counties of Lewis, Clark, Thurston, Pacific and Clatsop, in the legislative council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lancaster. By reference to another column it will be seen that D. R. Bigelow, Esq., has withdrawn his name from the canvass, thus leaving the track clear for Messrs Catlin and Denny, as competitors for that station. In a former number we have spoken of Mr. Denny in terms of commendation which we conceived he deserved, and which all acquainted with him will take pleasure to endorse. We have also heard Mr. Catlin spoken of as every way qualified to discharge with credit to himself the position for which his friends have put him in nomition, and we feel assured in saying that in the hands of either gentlemen, the interests of the district will be faithfully attended to.—"Judge ye between them."

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. WILLIAM DOWLING has opened a new hotel in our city. Mr. D. comes well recommended as a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business of hotel keeping. Those who have heretofore been complaining of having to live on "poor grub," can now have all the good things that the country affords, served up in such a manner as cannot fail to suit the most fastidious appetite.

☞ The communication of 'NLWSOLIP' was received after we had gone to press, and consequently its appearance in a future number would be unnecessary, as the matter treated of will be terminated before our next issue. Could not possibly get it in this number. "Better luck next time."

☞ We learn from the "Statesman" that the price of lumber at the Oregon City Mills has advanced to $70 per thousand feet.——That flour commands $15 per hundred lbs.——That wheat is worth $4 and $5 per bushel——That the last mail from the States lay over in San Francisco sixteen days before starting for Oregon—and that the Columbia, on her last downward trip, was detained at the mouth of the river, so that the Oregon mail will remain in San Francisco until the 1st of December——That Gov. Gaines has appointed Thursday, the 9th day of December, as a day of Thanksgiving. We suppose the people of Northern Oregon are not "considered in"—if they were the Governor would certainly notify them by proclamation through our columns.

☞ We are informed, upon good authority, that citizens of the Willamette valley are in the habit of frightening immigrants, particularly women, from coming to the Sound, by representing to them that the Indians are warlike and dangerous here.—Possibly some of the retailers of such stories believe what they say, but the fact is, that there is no more danger from Indians along the settled portions of the Sound, than there is along the Willamette river. Humbugs of this nature cannot take much longer—the sources of information are becoming to numerous and the facts too easily ascertained.

☞ Look at the advertisement of Mr. A. J. Moore, in our advertising columns. He has received a ship load of merchandise, *of every description*—not a tenth part of which is set forth in his *"bill of fare,"* all of which he is selling at greatly reduced prices. Give him a call, all those who wish to purchase goods on advantageous and liberal terms.

☞ Our representative, Col. J. N. EDDY, passed through this city on Tuesday on his way to his legislative duties at Salem this winter. He took occasion to have frequent and friendly interchanges of views with our citizens as to measures most conducive to general interest, and we feel sure, that if measures now required shall fail to pass our legislative assembly, it will not be owing to any want of zeal, industry, or intelligence on the part of our representative.

For the Columbian.

HENDERSON'S BAY, PUGET SOUND, Nov. 25, 1852.

MESSRS. WILEY & MCELROY:

In accordance with your request, I herewith send you an account of what has been done in this small "neck of woods," in the way of getting out timber and piles during the past summer. It will give your distant readers some idea of the lumbering business on the Sound. This bay is opposite Steilacoom.

The first vessel that came into this bay was the brig "Jane," Capt. Porter, of San Francisco. She sailed with 8,659 feet of piles; 5,500 feet of poles for small spars; 20 cords wood.

The second vessel, ship "Persia," Capt. Brown, (of Porter's line), cleared with 23,089 feet piles, and 62 cords wood.

The third vessel, brig "George Emery," Capt. Wilson, cleared with 5,848 feet piles, 4,058 feet timber.

The fourth, bark "Alabama," Capt. Renton, took a cargo of 8,415 feet piles; 2,080 feet timber.

The ship "Persia" has just finished loading her second cargo, consisting of 20,000 feet piles, and 40 cords wood.

In addition to this the bark "Brontes" was loaded with several thousand feet of piles, and is now taking in her second cargo. The brig "Jane" is soon to arrive for a second cargo.

The first five cargoes were delivered by Messrs. Bills, Balch & Palmer, of Port Steilacoom; and the last three by Messrs E. B. Dustin & Co., of this bay.

B

Messrs. Editors of the Columbian:

Some of my friends having through the medium of your paper announced my name as a candidate for councilman, to fill vacancy, &c., I beg leave through the same medium, with all due respect to their wishes, and appropriate thanks for their kind considerations, respectfully to decline being a candidate. D R. BIGELOW

THE ORDER OF THE LONE STAR.—It is said that numerous divisions of this Order are established all over the country. In New York city and neighborhood, there are some seven or eight divisions, embracing several thousands of members, who have all bound themselves to march at a moment's warning to Cuba. The Courier says that eminent soldiers, merchants, physicians, lawyers, editors and even divines, are active, influential members of this order, and its coffers are rapidly filling with gold. The Courier contains a document, translated from a Spanish paper, purporting to give the origin, progress, and objects of this order, which is said to number 15,000 members, in different sections of the Union.—From this document we make the following extract:

"Many, however, have appeared to believe that the motive which gave origin to, and which moves the Order of the Lone Star, is the desire to avenge the American blood basely shed in Cuba; that its object is to invade and conquer Cuba; if it should be necessary, usurping all the international rights, and caring nothing about the intrests of the country. This is an absurd and malicious idea, propagated by the enemies of the liberty of Cuba. It is enough to say that many Cubans are incorporated with the order and cooperate with its plans, and moreover are interested in the happiness and welfare of their country, thus giving the lie to their malign detractors. The origin of the order, as above explained, was a compact entered into by Lopez. Its object is the extension of the area of liberty, without reference to places or people. Although to Lopez belongs the glory of having caused the existence of so noble and powerful an institution, to Cuba and to other oppressed people, it appertains to take the benefit of such beneficent assistance, by rising, with faith and courage, in a new revolution."

Another statement is, that over fifty divisions now exist in eight or ten different States; and the following is given as an extract from the constitution of the association:

"Each member must pay at least three dollars for his initiation, five dollars for the second degree, and five for the third, besides four shillings monthly dues; but nearly all, if not all the divisions, have raised the scale of dues. As soon as three divisions exist in any State, a general assembly is formed, composed of two members of each division, elected by ballot. These general assemblies are authorized to pass such by-laws and regulations as they may judge convenient for the good and increase of the order. The supreme council is composed of two members from each general assembly, elected by themselves, which is charged with the general interests of the order. This council has power to dispose of the funds, to levy contributions, if it is deemed necessary, to name officers and agents, and to act as umpire in all disputes of grave moment which occur."

An Irishman was once brought before a magistrate, charged with marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villian. "Plase your worship," says Paddy, "I was trying to get a good un."

THE LOBOS ISLANDS FORTIFIED AND GARRISONED BY LAND AND SEA.—The New York Journal of Commerce has been put in possession of the following important intelligence, which it says comes from a perfectly reliable and authentic source:

"Immediately on receipt of despatches at Lima, 31st of July, sent by the Peruvian Minister at Washington, the Council of State clothed the Executive with extraordinary powers. One steamer and two ships of war were sent to the Lobos Islands, and three more were to be sent immediately after. General Destua was at the Island with a force of 300 men. The English steamer Lima, which left on the 11th August, landed five hundred and fifteen men, well officered, at Payta, on the 14th. They would leave the next day in the steamer Bimao, for Lobos Island. Orders had been given to station two thousand men at Lambayebue [coast opposite Lobos Island.] The Lobos Islands would be strongly fortified, everything being prepared for so doing.

Joaquim J de Osma, brother of the present Peruvian Minister, has arrived here as Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary, to treat upon the Lobos question."

A letter in the Herald, dated Lima, Aug. 10, says the people of Peru are en masse in favor of resting the United States, and that Gen. Destua has orders to warn off all vessels found loading with guano, three times, and should they persist, to sink them. The standing army was to be increased to 8,000, and the National guard throughout the country called into active service. The letter adds:

"Government has purchased a French man-of-war steamer in Valparaiso, and ordered 4 steamers more to be immediately purchased. In Callao a frigate is being armed with twenty-four long guns, other vessels are preparing and the splendid steam frigate Amazonus was daily expected with orders to proceed to the Lobos, where all the present men-of-war of Peru are stationed.

The vessels of war are not prepared merely to protect the Lobos Islands; but also to attack the Raritan or other vessels of war that may wish to protect the guano plunderers. The popular feelings are very much excited and the leading idea is, that if the Americans should succeed in robbing guano, to confiscate the property of American residents here. In Callao there is a prevalent idea among the English, French and others, to arm privateers, and go and assault the California steamers, and vessels in that route, which, if carried into effect, would be most fatal for American commerce."

THE EXPEDITION OF FLORES.—A letter from the United States ship Portsmouth, at Panama, published in the Courier, ascribes the failure of Flores' expedition to the mutiny among his men. They are poorly fed, not all paid according to agreement, and being of all nations mixed together, were under little or no discipline. Some 70 of them mutinied, took possession of the only steamer attached to the expedition, and under a flag of truce delivered her to the Equadorean Government. The loss of this steamer greatly disabled Flores, and compelled him to abandon, for the presen at least, his attempts against Guayquil. The writer adds:

"There was nothing cowardly about Flores or his officers whatever—they needed but a sufficient force, and Guayaquil would have been taken. It is the key to Equador. The people have elceted Gen. Urbina as President pro tem, and there is no doubt but he will be elected President as soon as their constitution is amended, and all this for his masterly defence of the city—which was none at all. He was ready to run to the Amerscan minister at a moment's notice."

POST OFFICE ENVELOPS.—The post-route bill passed by Congress contains a provision authorizing the post-office department to cause envelops to be made, with suitable water marks on the paper, identifying them as official, and with a *printed* stamp, for single or double postage, with a suitable device. These envelops are to be sold at all the post-offices, at the price of the stamps now sold—with the very small addition of the actual cost of the envelops. This will enable persons to deposit their letters, prepaid, in the post-offices, at all hours, without trouble or inconvenience, and without the risk of having double postage charged on a letter, by reason of the stamp slipping off, by the time the letter gets to the office, if not before, as is to often the case now.—It will also admit of the safe transmission of letters by private hand, when preferred, without a violation of the post-office laws.

☞ The Rum and Anti-Rum War in Massachusetts, is as fierce as ever. The Boston papers have daily records of collisions in consequence of enforcing the anti-liquor law; and of outrages committed upon the persons and property of its advocates. The witnesses in any suit are subjected to assaults and indignities from mobs; but they generally make the prepetrators suffer by bringing them before a magistrate.

A magnificent eruption of Mount Etna took place on the 20th. It was feared several villages would be destroyed by the streams of lava. This eruption occurred on the same day that the earthquakes in Jamaica and Cuba are reported.

Governments are generally many years behind the intellect of their time. In legislation, they are like parents quarrelling what kind of frock the boy shall wear, who, in the mean time, grows up to manhood, and won't wear any frock at all.

ETHIOPIA.—Bayard Taylor, writing to the New York Tribune, the capital of Egyptian Soudon, decribes his ride down the Nile. He says:

Here, where I expected to ride through the wilderness, I find a garden. Ethiopia might become, in other hands, the richest and most productive part of Africa. The people are industrious and peaceable, and deserve better masters. Their dread of the Turks is extreme, and so is their hatred.—I stopped one evening at a little village on the western bank. The sailors were sent to the houses to procure fowls and eggs, and after a long time two men appeared, bringing, as they said, the only chicken in the place. They came up slowly, stopped and touched the ground, and then laid their hands on their heads, signifying that they were as dust before our feet. Achmet paid them the thirty paras they demanded, and when they saw that the supposed Turks had no disposition to cheat them, they went back and brought more fowls. Travelers who go by the land route give the people an excellent character for hospitality. I have been informed that it is almost impossible to buy any thing, even when double the value of the article is tendered; but by asking for it as a favor, they will cheerfully give whatever they have.

On the third day I saw the first hippopotamus. The men observed him about a quarter of a mile off as he came up to breathe and called my attention to him.—Our vessel was run towards him. "How is your wife, old boy?" "Is your son married yet?" and other like exclamations. They insisted upon it that his curiosity would be excited by this means and that he would allow us to approach. I saw him at last within a hundred yards, but only the enormous head, which was more than three feet across the ears. He raised it with a tremendous snort, opening his huge mouth at the same time and a more frightful monster I never saw. He came up in our wake after we had passed, and followed us some time. Directly afterwards we spied five crocodiles on a sand bank. One of them was a grayish color, and upwards of twenty-five feet in length. We approached quietly within a few yards of them, when my men raised their poles and shouted.—The beasts started from their sleep and dashed quietly into the water, the big yellow one striking so violently against the hull that I am sure he went off with the headache.

RESULTS OF EMIGRATION.—The English Commissioners on Emigration report that the total emigration from Ireland in 1851 was 258,372, and that this year it will be considerably increased. Another remarkable fact is, that this emigration is self-sustained, in other words, it pays its own expenses, at least so far as the United States and Canada are concerned. The Commissioners state that last year there was either remitted from America, or expended for prepaid passages to America, by Irish settlers there, no less than £990,000 to enable their friends and relatives to follow them to their adopted homes. The number of emigrants from Ireland to the United States and Canada in 1851 was 238,016; the whole cost of which, as steerage passengers, would be £892,931 4s 6d, or nearly £100,000 less than the sum absolutely remitted or paid, and which was retained, no doubt, for the use of relatives remaining in Ireland. This is a very suggestive subject. Ireland diminished 1,659,339 in her population between 1841 and 1851, and the result of fair calculation is, that there was a further decrease of 192,215 last year. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the annual increase of births over deaths will do little more than balance the annual emigration. Ireland will decrease this year 215,183; Great Britain will increase 227,368. For the first time upon record, without famine or plague, the population of the United Kingdom has become stationary.

☞ The correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that the emigration from Great Britain to Australia does not at all decrease. The number of passengers from the port of London alone for the gold colonies keeps up to about 1,000 a week. It also describes the emigration from Scotland as follows:

"From the islands and highlands of Scotland, where the destitution of the Celtic race had attained a point of chronic famine, no less than 1200 persons have been shipped since June, by the instrumentality of a society formed in London for the purpose. In this case, the repugnance of the people to leave their homes was overcome by arranging that the emigration should take place not only in entire families but almost in entire villages. Thus the numbers have included both sexes and all ages, from the grandfather and grandmother, down to the newly born infant. A clergyman in whom the parties had been accustomed to place confidence, accompanied each ship, and the whole experiment was conducted more in the German fashion than has been attempted on any other occasion."

SIGNS OF GOOD BREEDING.—Paying deference to every stranger; disguising the contempt you may have for any person; never showing when you are provoked; never putting on airs to your inferiors, or, indeed, to any one, giving attention to each in his turn, and an easy stream of conversation maintained, without vehemence, without interruption, without eargerness for victory, and without any airs of superiority.

Six new screw steamers belonging to the Cunard Company, Andes, Alps, Jura, Etna and two others, will commense running early in December from Liverpool to New York and Charges and back.

The Oldest Book yet.—Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has a Bible now in his possession printed in the year 1479, thirteen years before the discovery of America. The paper and lettering of this book are as clear and firm as if an impression of yesterday, and bid fair to last for four centuries longer. The book cannot but be regarded as one of the greatest curiosities, and is, no doubt, the most ancient in the country. If any person owns a book that can approach this in age, we would like to hear from him. All "old books," we fear, will now have to retire before this antique specimen, whose very mention suggests the days of poetry, chivalry, romance, knight-errantry, and a thousand glorious existences, now swollowed up and forgotten in the matter-of-fact, prosaic nineteenth century.—[Cincinnati paper.

"Youth is a glorious invention. While the girls chase the hours and you chase the girls, the months seem to dance away with down upon your feet." What a pity summer is so short; before you know it, lovers become deacons, and romps grandmothers.

☞ An exchange paper says that shirts are a most indispensable article to complete a gentleman's wardrobe. This is a mistake—only a DICKEY is necessary, and a good one can be made out of a sheet of white paper, as any bachelor can testify.

☞ Jonathan Fuller died at the age of 83, in the same house in which he was born, and he had never slept from under its roof at night in his life.

A Philadelphia corset maker advertises a new corset that will "reduce the waist about three inches more than the usual corset!"

Thou canst not joke an enemy into a friend, but thou mayest a friend into an enemy.

A. A. DENNY, of Thurston County, is respectfully presented to the voters of Clarke, Lewis, Clatsop, Pacific and Thurston counties, as a most suitable person to represent them in the Legislative council of the Territory, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Lancaster.

MANY FRIENDS.

DIED,

On Thursday evening, the 25th ult, Stephen Douglass, infant son of Col. M. T Simmons, of Puget Sound

RETAIL

PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, NORTHERN OREGON—CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "COLUMBIAN"

Beef, per lb	14a16	Pickles, per jar,	50
Pork, "	20	Vinegar, per gal.	50a60
Flour, per 100 lbs.	20 00	Salt, per lb.	4a5
Potatoes, per bush.	1 50	Blankets, per pair,	8 00
Butter, per lb	1 00	Candles, per lb.	62a75
Onions, per bush.	$4 00	Linseed oil, pr gal.	2 50
Tallow, per lb	12½	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Cheese, "	40	Tobacco, per lb	75a1 00
Eggs, per doz.	75	Soap, "	12a14
Beets, per bush.	3 50	Sheeting, 4 4 pr yd.	16
Sugar, per lb.	12½	Drilling, "	16
Coffee, per lb.	30	Axes,	2 00a3 00
Tea, "	75a1 00	Hewing axes,	8 50
Molasses, per gal.	50a75	Brandy, pr gl.	1 50a2 00
Salmon, per lb	10a12	Whisky, "	1 25
Saleratus, "	25	Gin, "	2 50a3 00
Chickens, per doz.	7 00	Hickory shirts,	1 00

Sawed lumber, fir, $25 per M, cedar, $30 per M, shingles, $4 50 to $5 per M, piles, 6 to 10 cents per foot, square timber, 15 to 16 cts. per foot, wood, $3 per cord.

ROUTES

And distances, (as established by common consent,) from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—*via* the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c

From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia,)	45 m
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz,)	3 m
" Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river,	19 m
" Forks to Warbassport, Cowlitz landing,	12 m
" Warbassport to Esq J R. Jackson's,	10 m
" Jackson's to Esq. S. S. Ford's,	20 m
" Ford's to Olympia,	30 m
Total from Ranier to Olympia,	84 m
" From Portland to Olympia,	129 m
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Balch's passage,)	25 m
From Olympia to Nesqually beach,	19 m
" Nesqually to Steilacoom,	7 m
" Steilacoom to New York,	27 m
" New York to Seattle,	5 m
" Seattle to Whidby's Island,	30 m
" Seattle to Port Townsend,	55 m
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness,	18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery,	84 m
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Penn's Cove,	25 m
" Col. Ebey's to Victoria, Vanc's Isl	28 m
" Olymia to Cape Flattery, direct,	190 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery.	419 m

OFFICERS

JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON.

WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon;
ISAAC N. EBEY, Legislative Representative,
Q. A BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney,
A. MARION POE, County Clerk;
WM. W. MILLER, Mast. Com. in Chanc.,
A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff,
A. A. DENNY, S. S. FORD, DAVID SHELTON, — County Judges;
D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer;
W KIRTLEY, D. S. MAYNARD, J M BACHELDER, — Justices.
R. S. BAILY, Assessor,
EDMUND SILVESTER, Coroner.

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. PUGET'S SOUND, Olympia, November 16th, 1851

The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized. The officers are—

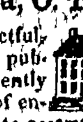
SIMPSON P. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c, for the District—at Olympia.

WILLIAM W. MILLER—Surveyor of Customs, &c., for the Port of Nesqually.

Sept 11 1852. 1tf

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

Second st., Olympia, O. T.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house of entertainment, and is now prepared to accommodate, with the best fare the market can afford, all who may favor him with their patronage

WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor.

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1852. 3m13

Notice.

I HEREBY warn and forbid any and every body from trading or bargaining with Clanrick Crosby or any one else, without due authority from me, for any part or parcel, of a certain land claim, situate on both sides and below the mouth of Shutes' river, on Puget Sound, Oregon Territory, as I have and do, make my claim, under the fourth section of the law of Congress approved September 27, 1850, to that undivided half of said claim upon which the saw mill at the mouth of said Shutes' river, and the adjacent buildings are erected.

ELIZABETH SIMMONS.

New Market, Dec 1, 1852. 3w17

STRAY STEER.

TAKEN UP by the undersigned, living six miles east of Olympia, a four year old steer, red and white, branded on the horn with the letters H M D, and also on the left hip with a horse shoe—both ears short

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away

S. D RUDDELL.

Dec. 4, 1852—3w13

SCOTT IS ELECTED!

And the "Jane" has arrived with THOSE NEW GOODS,

CONSISTING in part of the following articles, viz.



Super super fine Cloth Coats,
" " " Doe skin pants;
Satinette "
Corduroy "
Fine Satin Vests,
" Cloth do
Winter overcoats;
Handkerchiefs,
Socks, &c.



TIN WARE of every description.

STOVES

Goodhugh's air-tight cooking stoves, assorted sizes.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses,
Vinegar, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs,
Saleratus, Potash, Soap,
Candles Tobacco,

And a variety of other articles All of which will be sold cheaper than goods have ever been sold in this place.

ANDREW J MOSES.

Olympia, Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

OCT. 31. NEW GOODS

BY THE "G. W. KENDALL"

PORK, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Vinegar, Bread, Saleratus, Tobacco, Franklin Stoves, Cook Stoves, Plows, Soap, Carpenters' Tools, Hard-ware, Cutlery, Tin-ware, Boots and Shoes, New style Hats, Clothing, Calicoes, Shirtings, Drillings, Blankets, Camp kettles, Paints and oils, Spirits Turpentine, Window Glass, beautiful specimens of Glass-ware, Drugs and Medicines, Reading Books, Blank Books and Stationery, Narrow and broad bitted hewing Axes, Glass Beads, &c., &c., for Indian trade, Rasps and cross-cut saw and mill files, &c., &c., for sale at New Store of the Kendall Co, by

JOS CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Oct 30, 1852. 8tf

NOTICE

To the Voters of Thurston County, O T.

THE undersigned is ordered by His Excellency, Governor Gaines, to call a special election in the different precincts of Thurston county, on Monday the 7th day of December next

The election will be held at the following places: Precinct of Olympia, at the house of Whitfield Kirtley, precinct of Steilacoom, at the house of John M. Chapman, precinct of Dewamps, at the house of D S Maynard, precinct of Whidby's Island, at the house of Dr. Lansdale, precinct of Port Townsend, at the house of Plummer & Hastings—poll to open at nine o'clock.

A. J SIMMONS, Sheriff.
By A. BENTON MOSES, Deputy.

Nov. 20, 1852 2w

TO SHIP OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

THE undersigned is just completing an excellent new

DRY DOCK

three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommodation of ship owners and masters for the repair of their vessels—such as caulking, coppering, sparring and repairing generally.

A good opportunity will now be presented for the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, and will find all necessary conveniences for that purpose.

Cargoes of spars for the China or English markets will at all times be furnished at the dock, by sending in bills designating the quantity and quality of such as may be required.

A part of a cargo now on hand.

JOHN L. BUTLER.

Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

ATTACHMENT.

BY order of Whitfield Kirtley, Justice of the Peace of the precinct of Olympia, Thurston county, Oregon Territory, I am required to notify John Ross to appear on Monday the 29th day of November, 1852, at the hour of one o'clock, p m. of said day,—and that a writ has been issued against him and his property, attached to satisfy the demand of Wm. P. Wells, and that unless he appear before the justice within thirty days, or at the above named time and place, judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to pay the debt.

WM P. WELLS,
By his Agent, A. BENTON MOSES.

Oct. 30, 1852 6w9

Third Judicial District.

Times of holding court in the different counties

Clark county, on the Fourth Tuesday in April and November.

Clatsop county, on the Second Tuesday in May and November.

Lewis county, on the Fourth Monday in May and Fourth Tuesday in October.

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS, Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whale oil, potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.

Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.

Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway,
Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt Wilson.
may be relied upon for safe carriage of freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.

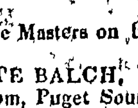
Orders for goods carefully filled and without delay.

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound
CYRUS PALMER,
California street Wharf, San Francisco.

Oct. 9, 1852. 5tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

WEED & HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

NEW GOODS

To Arrive—Ex Ship "Thracian."

RUN HERE EVERYBODY!

A FULL SUPPLY of MOLASSES, PORK, CROCKERY, Sugar, Bread, Prints, Cross cut Saws, Grindstones, Flour, Broad Axes, Iron, Glass ware, Ale, &c &c hourly expected per Ship "Thracian," Scott, Master, from San Francisco

Apply at the old stand.

M T. SIMMONS

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

CUSTOM HOUSE, DISTRICT PUGET SOUND, *Olympia, O. T. November* 18, 1852.

To whom it may concern:

BY my direction the ship "Thracian," with her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., was this day seized in the name of the United States of America, and notice is hereby given of the filing of an information in the admiralty to enforce a forfeiture of the same The offence is, a fraudulent procurement of an American enrolment in the District of San Francisco"

SIMPSON P MOSES,
Collector of Customs, &c.

Nov. 20—11tf

United States District Court of Oregon, Within and for the County of Lewis

THOMAS CHARLES THOMAS, vs WILLIAM PORTER. — *Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, a writ of attachment in favor of Thomas Charles Thomas, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of William Porter, the above named defendant, a non resident debtor, was duly issued out of the United States District Court within and for Lewis county, in Oregon Territory, under the hand and seal of the Clerk thereof, for the sum of five thousand (5,000 00) dollars, returnable to the District Court of the United States, in and for said county of Lewis, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of October A. D, 1852, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the house of John R Jackson, Esq, in said county, which said writ of attachment was duly served and returned, and that proceedings will be had thereon in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided

JAMES C STRONG, Clerk

Attest—F A Chenoweth, Att'y for Pltf

Oct. 29, 1852 6w9

OREGON TERRITORY ss.

TO THE SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTIES OF CLARKE, LEWIS, THURSTON, PACIFIC AND CLATSOP, Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded, Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the office of councilman, representing the district composed of the counties aforesaid in the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, by the resignation of the Hon. Columbia Lancaster, therefore

You are hereby required to notify the judges of election in your respective counties to hold a special election by the voters thereof, to fill said vacancy on MONDAY the 7th day of December next, according to law.

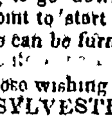
In testimony whereof I, John P Gaines, Governor of said Territory, have hereunto set **L. S.** my hand, and caused the seal of said Territory to be affixed at the Executive office in Salem, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1852.

JOHN P. GAINES.

By the Governor,
E HAMILTON, Sec'y.

OLYMPIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, OREGON.



THE undersigned having opened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, he will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords.

Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.

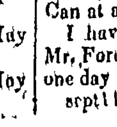
Private rooms furnished to those wishing them

EDMOND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 1tf

COWLITZ HOTEL.

A Great Disideratum!



THE SUBSCRIBER having refitted and greatly improved his House at the COWLITY LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.

SADDLE HORSES,

Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.

I have a relay of horses at the residence of Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in one day from Cowlitz Landing

sept11 tf

F. A. CLARKE.

THE KENDALL CO.,

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, & SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:

Ship POTOMAC, Capt A. B. Gove,
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt D J. Gove,
Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt G. W. Pinklam,

A good assortment of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

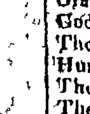
Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or,
DR S MERRETT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

NEW YORK CASH STORE.



CHAS C TERRY & CO., thankful for past favors take this opportunity to inform their numerous friends and customers that they still continue at their well known stand in the town of New York, on Puget's Sound, where they keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, all kinds of merchandize usually required in a new country.

N B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c.

New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country.

Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept 7, 1852 1y1

"A FEW MORE LEFT."

PERSONS wishing to purchase some very superior town lots in Olympia, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on

A. M. POE.

Several houses for sale or rent.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above. As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf

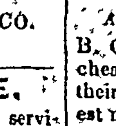
WANTED!

250 BUSHELS Cranberries, for which the highest market price will be paid.

A. J. MOSES.

Olympia, Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!



HAYS, WARD & Co's new and splendid SAW MILL, 2 miles above Olympia at the falls of De Shute's river, is now in full operation, where they are prepared to do with dispatch all kinds of sawing, in any quantity, and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly filled, and cargoes furnished on the shortest notice.

HAYS, WARD & CO.

Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to

H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852 1 3tf

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,

Front, between Stark and Oak sts.

NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE
PORTLAND, O. T

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold

Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3tf

Administrator's Sale.

I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder, at my house in Thurston County, near Steilacoom, on Saturday the 27th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock a m., and 4 o'clock p m. of said day, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Thomas Wade, deceased, viz One sail-boat, with sails and anchor, one double barreled fowling piece, together with a lot of clothing, chest, shaving utensils, &c., &c.

WILLIAM BOLTON,
Administrator.

Thurston County, November 2, 1852. 4w9

FOR SALE OR RENT.



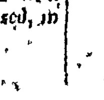
A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to

M. T. SIMMONS.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1tf

SHAY & WATKINS,

Ship carpenters and House Builders.



RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Olympia, ship owners, and the people on the Sound generally, that they are prepared to do all work connected with the above business, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Ships can be repaired, and houses erected with dispatch, and in a manner not to be surpassed, in point of workmanship, on the Pacific coast.

Shop on Main street.

Olympia, Oct 2, 1852. 4tf

BURGESS, GILBERT [illegible]
WHOLESALE AND RE[illegible]
GREAT CHEAP
NEWSPAPER A[illegible]
STATIONERY DE[illegible]

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages, paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, gold and steel pens, lead-pencils, drawing-pencils, crayons and chalks, letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed boxes, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.

B. G. & S. are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum:

MAGAZINES.

Harpers Monthly,	6	dollars.
Graham's Magazine,	6	do.
Gody's Lady's Book,	4	do
The National Magazine,	4	do.
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	16	do.
The Whig Review,	6	do.
The Democratic Review,	6	do.
Little's Living Age,	12	do.
Knickerbocker Magazine,	6	do.
Eclectic Magazine,	10	do
The Banker's Mag. and Statist'l Reg	10	do.
The Albany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer gardner, &c.,	10	do.
The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c	10	do
The London Lancet,	10	do.
American Journal of Medical Sciences,	10	do
Blackwoods Magazine,	6	do.
For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each,	5	do.
For two Reviews $8, three, $12; four,	16	do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year,	20	do.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Journal for California,	5	dollars
New York Herald,	5	do.
New York Weekly Herald,	6	do.
New York Weekly Tribune,	6	do.
New York Weekly Tribune for Califor.	5	do.
New York Spirit of the Times,	10	do.
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,	6	do.
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post,	6	do.
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper,	3	do.
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California,	5	do.
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript,	5	do.
Uncle Sam, Weekly,	5	do.
Waverly Magazine,	5	do.
Boston Museum,	5	do.
Boston Carpet Bag,	5	do.
Boston Investigator,	5	do.
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp	5	do.
Louisville Ky Courier for California,	5	do.
Cincinnati Commercial,	5	do.
New Orleans Picayune,	6	do.
New Orleans True Delta,	6	do.
New York Lantern, or Am. Punch,	5	do.
New York La Cronica Spanish,	10	do.
New York Staats Leiteing,	5	do.
New York Courier des Etats Unis,	6	do.
London Illustrated News Weekly,	20	do.
London Weekly Dispatch,	20	do.
London Weekly Times,	20	do.
Liverpool (Wilmer & Smith's) Times,	20	do.
Doublin Nation,	20	do.

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.

Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe

One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

Country merchants, booksellers, pedlers and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco

November 6th, 1852. 9tf

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS

BY THE CART LOAD!

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

B. G & S. continues to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlers, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

B G & S are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c. &c., besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Doublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leiteing, New York Schnellpost, La Presse, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
Portsmouth square, San Francisco.

November 6th, 1851 9tf

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Stores,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandize for sale on consignment

He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandize.

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PORTER'S LINE.

THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address

WILLIAM PORTER,
San Francisco.

Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

sept13 tf

ST. HELENS, O. T.

[illegible] STEIL [illegible]

SIMON B. MAYER.

MAYR

Attorn[illegible]

AND SOLICITO[illegible]

OFFICE—COFFIN [illegible]

nov6 9tf

G. N. McCONAHA. [illegible]

McCONAHA &

Attorneys and Counselors

SOLICITORS IN CHA[illegible]ER

WILL attend the several Courts of [illegible] ritory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California.
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J Neely Johnson,
Hon T. Butler King, San Francisco,
Hon Thomas Ewing, Ohio,
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon. P. H Burnett,
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio.
Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.

Olympia, oct. 23, 1852 7tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c.

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.

Sept. 1852. 1tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

L. B. HASTINGS. F. W. PETTYGROVE.
ALFRED A. PLUMMER,

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,

Port Townsend, Northern Oregon.

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Sept. 25, 1852. 3tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ Shipping supplied at short notice.

MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.

Sept, 6, 1852. 1tf

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1tf

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSE[illegible] LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CH[illegible]

Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will Practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.

Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORTLAND, O. T.

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the *Territory of Oregon*

☞ Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

sept18 tf.

Geo. Abernethy, Hiram Clark, J. R. Robb.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

W. C. Holman Wm. M. Carpenter,

Woodford C. Holman & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) *San Francisco, California.*

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES.

Ex-Gov. Burnett,
Maj William L. Smith, — San Francisco.
Page, Bacon & Co.
Geo. Abernethy & Co, Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
David Shelton,
A M Poe, — Olympia.

N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

HENRY TOOMY, [illegible] REID,

HENRY TO[illegible]

LUMBER AN[illegible]

AND GEN[illegible]

Corner of [illegible]

Sept 1, 18[illegible]

I SETO[illegible]

Olympia, Se[illegible]

"THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED AT

Olympia, Puget's Sound.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OREGON IN GENERAL, AND THE TERRITORY NORTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN PARTICULAR

At the solicitation of a number of intelligent gentlemen North of the Columbia River,—who understand their own interests, and appreciate the advantages to be derived from the publication of a newspaper, if properly conducted, in their vicinity, the undersigned have been induced to engage in the undertaking at the place above designated

We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient to enter into a long list of promises, (as is too often the case in prospectuses,) with regard to results to be brought about by the establishment of a press in a new and growing country, like that bordering on Puget's Sound. Let it suffice to say, that if we are adequately sustained, we will use every effort to advance the interests of the people, and by a truthful representation of its superior advantages, endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that very desirable portion of Oregon. But should not a due encouragement be given to justify an expenditure of labor, time and capital, an alternative is presented in other and many inviting vocations on the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably rewarded without the humiliation of an eternal solicitude for public patronage.

It will be our object to promote the interests of all, unbiassed by party or sectarian views, and untrammelled by any man set of men, party, clique or faction whatever, and will receive dictation, from no source in the discharge of our duty as journalists With a determination strictly to adhere to this position, we leave it with the intelligent people of North Columbia to decide whether the publication of a newspaper on the principles set forth will be to their advantage or not.

TERMS:

$5 per year—$3 per six months,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

J W WILEY,
T F McELROY

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &C.



PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do.

Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,

Ladies and Gentlemens' Breast Pins,

Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders,

Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;

Silver Tea and Table Spoons,

Silver and Silver plated Spectacles,

Gold Bracelets with setts,

Shell, Side and Tuck Combs,

Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses,

Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps,

Britania Tea Pots and Pitchers,

Beads and Fancy Head ornaments;

Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks,

Pocket Knives,

Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

Portland, Sept, 13, 1852 3tf

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY

RUN AWAY!

ON Water street, between Third and Fourth, the undersigned will always be found ready to execute with neatness and dispatch all manner of work in the line of

SHIP, GUN, AND BLACKSMITHING.

And knowing himself to be perfectly competent to give entire satisfaction in the execution of any and all branches of the above business, from a needle to an anchor, respectfully solicits all the patronage in the Sound, as sufficient hands will be employed for that purpose.

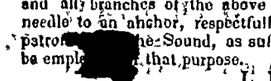
L H. CALKINS.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852 4tf

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept18 tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

Transportation.

Summer Arrangement.



THE NEW STEAMER

Lot Whitcomb,

J. O. AINSWORTH, master will leave Oregon City, or foot of the rapids, every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning

The Lot Whitcomb will leave Portland for Oregon City, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock in the morning. Arrangements have been made by which freight will be immediately forwarded to Oregon City and Canemah, from the foot of the rapids, during the low stage of water, at the expense of the boat. Mr. Hatch will convey passengers to and from the boat

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.

sept18 tf G ABERNETHY, Agent

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

"Multnomah,"

WILL continue to run regularly between Oregon City, Portland and Vancouver, as follows

Leaving Oregon City every day at eight o'clock in the morning, and Portland at four o'clock in the evening. On every Thursday the Multnomah will run from Oregon City to Vancouver and back the same day. This steamer is too well known to require an extended puff of her speed or accommodations.

For freight or passage apply to

sept18 tf T. G. GREY, Agent.

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE WELL KNOWN, FAST RUNNING STEAMER

"Washington,"

UNDER the command of her popular master, Capt MURRAY, will be prepared to commence plying between Canemah and Champoeg immediately—and being connected with a stage at Champoeg, will carry passengers through to Salem with despatch—making daily trips between Canemah and Champoeg on very reasonable terms

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to Robert Newell & Co., Champoeg; Allen, McKinley & Co., Oregon City.

Marvin & Hitchcock,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS

PIONEER BOOK STORE,

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,

San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Traders, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.

Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of the firm residing in New York City will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order.

MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety,

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenholm's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz selected in New York expressly for our trade

GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points

LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c

SCHOOL BOOKS

Saunders' Series complete
McGuffie's do do
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographie's, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases
Willard's History of U S., in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.
Anthon's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo
Phillip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding,
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
" German Grammars and Readers
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.

The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and solicit orders which will be promptly attended to.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Sept. 18, 1852, 2tf San Francisco

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of

Scrofula,	Mercurial Diseases,
Rheumatism,	Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stubborn Ulcers,	Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,	Bronchitis,
Salt Rheum,	Consumption,
Fever Sores,	Female Complaints,
Erysipelas,	Loss of Apetite,
Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c, &c,	

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man, Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any virulent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alterative, or antiseptic medicine In diseases of the skin and flesh, a combination of these three classes of medical agents is highly desirable All these properties are combined in this preparation, and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter, and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM

New York, July 27, 1849

Messrs. A B. & D Sands—Gentlemen Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish, the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without affecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief, and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

City and County of New York, ss— Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale at Oregon City by our agents,
GEO ABERNETHY & CO
Sept 6, 1852. tf

Transportation.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, *via* ASPINWALL, NAVY BAY, *direct*

PER steamer 'EL DORADO,' on Tuesday, April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havana, on Saturday, April 24th. The splendid steamship

EL DORADO,

1500 tons, H. Ki Davenport, U S. Navy Commander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock, P M., direct for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the company's steamers, and the

GEORGIA,

3000 tons, D D Porter, U S Navy, Commander, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street, on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, via Havana

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the well known, favorite United States Mail steamship,

PANAMA,

to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers and mails.—No detention at Panama.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 35 miles of the river navigation, and also the expense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats off Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall

The following will be the rates of fare to San Francisco —1st cabin, $315, 2d cabin, $270, steerage $200

The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cabin, $65, 2d cabin $45, steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A Whitney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York.

sept 18tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

CONNECTING WITH THE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON!—THROUGH TICKETS NOW FOR SALE!

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP **ILLINOIS**, 2,500 tons H J. Hartstein, U S Navy Commander, being now ready for service, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M, precisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street, North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE,

2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S Navy, commander, which steamer, is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for San Francisco without any delay

The accommodations of these steamships are unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fastest ever launched—the Illinois having made the passage from New York to the Isthmus in seven days and fourteen hours, and the Golden Gate from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and eighteen hours.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona, at the head of river navigation

Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New York to San Francisco.

Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply to Charles A Whitney at the office of the Companies, 177 West street, corner of Warren street New York

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The steamship Columbia, A V St. LeRoy, Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Francisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, with the U.S mails for Oregon, touching at Astoria, and returning without delay with passengers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco from Panama A safe and commodious river steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking passengers for St Helens, Portland, and Oregon City For passage or light freight, apply to

E KNIGHT, Ag't P M S S Co,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSLPH DURBROW, Agent, Portland Oregon

N B Passengers cannot be received on board without tickets from the Company's offices

sept18 tf

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champoeg TO SALEM.

E. DUPUIS, has just established a line of Stages from Champoeg to Salem, which is well stocked with superior American horses This being the daily line, the stages will leave Champoeg on the arrival of the Washington, and other steamers Also, one steamer leaves Salem every morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the proprietor pledges himself to employ none but experienced drivers and gentlemanly agents

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
sept18 tf W H. REES, Champoeg

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE!

FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,

VIA CHAMPOEG!

R. NEWELL & Co at Champoeg, are now prepared to receive, store and forward goods of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to—

Allen, McKinley & Co —Oregon City,
Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt Murray—on board the Washington,
R Newell & Co.—Champoeg,
Griswold & Co —Salem,
Monteith—Albany,
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville
Champoeg, sept18 tf.

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house, which is pleasantly situated on Ash street, in the city of Portland, where he is prepared to accommodate with board and lodging all who may favor him with their patronage.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. J. LOOMIS, Proprietor

HORSES! CUITANS!!



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is always on hand, ready and willing to accommodate the traveling community with very superior saddle horses Persons traveling between Olympia and the Cowlitz river will do well to call at my stable in Olympia. Charges moderate.

JOSEPH LEBO.
Olympia, Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

TO OREGON,



TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North.

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sailing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi monthly steamers

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

Offices		Agents
New York,	Messrs	Thompson & Hitchcock
Liverpool,	"	John W Hurf
Sacramento City,	"	G. L. Clark.
Marysville,	"	Frank Rumrill
Honolulu, S. I	"	Mitchell & Hutchins
Panama,	"	Ran, Runnells & co
Portland, Oregon,	"	W. B. twayne
Oregon City,	"	Allan, McKinlay & co
Astoria,	"	Leonard & Green.
Pugets Sound,	"	Crosby & Smith.
Milton.	"	do do
Salem,	"	Wilson & co.

Great Salt Lake City.

JOSLPH W GREGORY, Proprietor

Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California

Sept 6, 1852 1tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

EXPRESS.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY — Capital $300,000—Office in S Brannan's new fire proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS

Henry Wells,	William G Fargo,
Johnson Livingston,	James McKay,
Elijah P. Williams,	Alphens Reynolds,
Edwin B Morgan,	Alexander M C Smith,
	Henry D Rice

EDWIN B MORGAN, President,
JAMES McKAY, Secretary

This company, having completed its organization as above, is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes Bills and Accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie, also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company, the Harnden Express, Pulten, Virgil & Co's Northern and Canada Express, and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.

They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States, energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.

They will immediately establish offices at all the principal towns in California, and run messengers on their own account for the purposes of doing a general Express business As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given

S P CARTER,
General Agent in California
Sept 6, 1852 1tf

ADAMS & CO.'S

Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight

EXPRESS AND

BANKING HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that having established a house in Portland, we are now prepared to forward to and from

Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe,

GOLD DUST, VALUABLE PACKAGES, and every variety of freight

We dispatch per P M S S Co's Steamers, our regular Semi monthly Express, leaving here on or about the 10th and 25th of each month, in time to connect with the Panama steamers.

We are prepared to forward and INSURE Treasure and valuables to any amount

Having superior advantages for the forwarding of Packages and Freight, we are enabled to afford merchants and others increased facilities between San Francisco and Oregon

Bills, Notes, and other collections, attended to promptly

EXCHANGE ON

BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
NEW ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO, &c

Deposits received on special or general account

Letters of credit given on our house in San Francisco

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

ADAMS & CO

NEWELL & CO., Agents.

Sept 18, 1852 tf

DUGAN & CO'S

Oregon Express.

WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to

CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE

We have established agencies at all the principal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send letters or packages to any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE

Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch

sept18 tf DUGAN & CO

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,

OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE

276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

Will receive Oregon Lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Gov Gaines, Salem, T. J. Dryor, Esq Portland, Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St Helens

sept18 tf

PROSPECTUS,

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION OF THE

LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS,

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers,

79 Fulton, and 54 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censors of the British scolastic and literary world. By their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books, and by the epitomes which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general examination, They fill a place which American magazines cannot supply, for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific and literary, of the continent of Europe They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain, and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world Whoever subscribes, to them all, may read the ablest representatives of the principal parties into which the people of Great Britain are divided.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated Freedom and the rights of the people. When the war, apparently of extermination, was waged against France by British Tory rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first unfurled the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights the halls of legislation and even the throne itself to tremble The graphic and stirring delineations of those events, presented in the pages of that distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QTARTELY REVIEW,

whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures The two great political parties thus made strenuous efforts through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonist principles, and during a long series of years, these two leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and Tory parties of Great Britain

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works among them might be mentioned some of the most resplendent names on the scroll of fame Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart (as present editor), Appearson Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahan, Dr Milman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed) and that wonderful women of science Mrs Somerville with many others scarcely less celebrated Then again in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one which it might be associated —we refer to Jeffreys Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCaulay, the first of whom during his long connexion with the Review actually wrote, on the average, one third of the articles that graced its brilliant pages; while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

THE WESTMIMISTER REVIEW

This able Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra liberals, so styled, of the British House of Commons, among whom Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism —This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people its pages has been rife. It will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduction of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, &c The astounding developements made a few years since, respecting the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages Not only have its articles ever been directed against the aforementioned abuses; the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of church and State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his Free trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numerous admirers here and elsewhere of that great Reformer In many particulars the Westminster Review espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country, and therefore we may, without any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.

The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland led to its establishment, There was no Journal in the United Kingdom, which appeared to meet the necessities of the Anti National-church agitation Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption induced a new state of things, placing the actors in new positions of observation nor could they give utterance to their new perceptions of State and Church Policy—their new sympathies—their new emotions, without some organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds among them, in the necessity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the North British Review The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth century, nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking characteristics of the times, and the grand principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of the eminent men of Scotland took the field a century ago to write down, is now advocated and vindicated in this able work, and in the same literary metropolis

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre eminence among the literary production of the world, and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a correspondent indifference to the great interests of the common weal But a spirit of philosophical inquiry is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated, that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault, and assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such rare advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however trite also, may be the remark, it is not the less true, that the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the especial attention of their fellow citizens to the Reprints of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	per year
For any two "	5,00	"
For any three "	7,00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8,00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9,00	"
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	10,00	"

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St New York,

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The continued success of this Magazine presents the strongest motives to the Publishers to make it still more worthy of the unprecedented favor with which it has been received by the public. The present number is embellished with the portraits of the eminent American writers Irving and Bryant, and a view of their residences, accompanied with original sketches of their literary character Others, names distinguished in letters and science, will be made the subject of articles and pictorial illustrations in subsequent numbers.

The circulation of the Magazine is now sixty thousand, and is regularly extending in every part of the Union. No effort will be spared to render it a great National Work, both in regard to the richness and variety of its content, and its adaptation to the wants of the American mind The utmost care will be taken to present a faithful and pleasing picture of current English literature, while nothing will be admitted which can offend the most fastidious taste or the nicest sense of morality. As an agreeable and instructive publication for family reading in any portion of our vast Republic the Publishers are determined that it shall be without a superior in the literature of the world

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns The volumes of a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous literature of the age A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number New volumes commence with the June and December numbers

TERMS

Three Dollars a year, or Twenty five cents a number The first volume is now ready, neatly bound in muslin, at Two Dollars The Work may be obtained of Book sellers and Periodical Agents, and of the Publishers

Liberal arrangements will be made with the trade and with Postmasters for efforts in circulating the Work, and Specimen Numbers will be supplied gratuitously

The Publishers will supply mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Muslin covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty five cents each

Persons desiring the Work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents.—Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied

Address post paid, Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff street New York

Educational.

Portland Academy,

REV C. S KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS.

THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May third No student received for less than a half quarter, unless by express arrangement, and no name dropped from the roll until notice of discontinuance is given to the teacher.

The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition

For Primary Scholars each,	$6 00
Geography, Grammer & Arithmetic,	7 00
Mathematics and Natural Sciences,	7 00
Greek, Latin, and French Languages,	9 00
Drawing and Painting, extra,	5 00

We would assure the citizens of Portland and vicinity that it is the design of the Trustees of the Institution to make it every way worthy of their patronage As soon as the number of scholars will warrant, it will be organized into primary, male and female departments Frequent changes of books will be avoided, and no pains will be spared to make it all our patrons can desire

To those abroad, the Institution holds out as strong inducements as any in the Territory. It is commodious and new, beautifully situated and easily accessible from all points in the Territory—Board can be had, on reasonable terms, in some of the best families in the city, and several young persons of both sexes can obtain places where they can pay their board in whole or in part by laboring morning and evenings Any communications addressed to James H Wilbur or C S Kingsley in reference to the school accommodations for board, will be promptly attended to.

sept18 tf JAS H WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J M KEELER, PRINCIPAL,

IS located in the town of Forest Grove, Tualatin plains This institution is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to the school may be assured not only of the healthfulness and beauty of the location—the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars their chief object.

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected on a site commanding a view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school

Forest Grove is about equidistant from the towns of St. Helens Milton, Portland, Milwaukie Oregon City, and Lafayette

The terms of the Institution will commence as follows

Spring term, the 2d Wednesday in March,
Summer term, the 2d Wednesday in June,
Fall term, the 3d Wednesday in September;
Winter term, the 2d Wednesday in December.

The terms will be eleven weeks each.

Tuition—primary studies, $6. Higher do. $8 per term. Board may be obtained in private families G H ATKINSON, Secretary.

N. B Mr Keeler expects to be absent the summer term, on a tour to the states, but returns as soon as possible—he is authorized to obtain apparatus, philosophical, &c, for the Institution. A competent teacher will be secured for the term.

sept18 tf G. H. A.

THE COLUMB

VOL. 1. OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1852.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
WILEY & McELROY.
J. W. WILEY. T. F. McELROY.

Terms—Invariably in Advance:

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, $5,00, for six months $3,00.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.

One square, (twelve lines or less,) three insertions, $5,00; for every additional insertion, $1,00

A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The Columbian"

Vic Trevett, Salem, Southern Oregon.
Adam Van Dusen, Astoria.
U. E. Hicks, Salt Creek, Polk Co.
James Hall, Postmaster, Fort Steilacoom.
Geo. B. Goudy, Lafayette,
Wm. S. Caldwell, Hillsborough;
Robert Newell, Champoeg,
James C Strong, Cathlamett;
Isaac N. Ebey, Whidby's Island;
Henry C Wilson, Port Townsend;
Balch & Palmer, Steilacoom;
W. W. Miller, Nesqually,
E. D. Warbass, Cowlitz Farms;
S. S. Ford, Sen., Chickeeles,
Chas C. Terry & Co., New York;
F. S Holland, Oregon City,
A A Denny, Seattle,
S D Howe, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;
John R. Jackson, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county;
A M. Poe, Poe's Point
S S Williams, Washington City

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oregon Land Law.

AN ACT to create the Office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and to provide for the Survey, and to make Donations to Settlers of the said Public Lands

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a Surveyor General shall be appointed for the Territory of Oregon, who shall have the same authority, perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims, in the Territory of Oregon, as are vested in and required of the surveyor of the lands of the United States northwest of the Ohio, except as hereinafter provided

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Surveyor General shall establish his office at such place within the said Territory as the President of the United States may from time to time direct, he shall be allowed an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars to be paid quarter yearly, and to commence at such time as he shall enter into bond, with competent security, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. There shall be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of four thousand dollars, or as much thereof as is necessary for clerk hire in his office, and the further sum of one thousand dollars per annum for office rent, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses of his office, to be paid out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, it be preferable the surveys in said Territory shall be made after what is known as the geodetic method under such regulations, and upon such terms, as may be provided by the Secretary of the Interior or other departments having charge of the surveys of the public lands, and that said geodetic surveys shall be followed by topographical surveys as Congress may from time to time authorize and direct, but if the present mode of survey be adhered to, it shall be the duty of said surveyor to cause a base line and meridian to be surveyed, marked and established, in the usual manner at or near the mouth of the Willamette river; and he shall also cause to be surveyed in townships and sections in the usual manner, and in accordance with the laws of the United States which may be in force, the district of country lying between the summit of the Cascade mountains and the Pacific ocean, and south and north of the Columbia river: Provided, however, That none other than township lines shall be run where the land is deemed unfit for cultivation. That no deputy surveyor shall charge for any line except such as may be actually run and marked, or for any line not necessary to be run; and that the whole cost of surveying shall not exceed the rate of eight dollars per mile for every mile and part of mile actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every white settler or occupant of the public lands, American half breed Indians included, above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or having made a declaration according to law, of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such declaration on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof, on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one-half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall become married within one year from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one half to himself, and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right, and the Surveyor General shall designate the part inuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office, and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act, so as to entile them to the grant as above provided, whether under the late Provisional Government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children, or heirs, of the deceased shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except when the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by testament duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon Provided, That no alien shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by this act, until he shall produce to the Surveyor General of Oregon, record evidence that his naturalization as a citizen of the United States has been completed; but if any alien having made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States after the passage of this act, shall die before his naturalization shall be completed, the possessory right acquired by him under the provisions of this act shall descend to his heirs at law, or pass to his devisees, to whom as the case may be, the patent shall issue Provided further, That in all cases provided for in this section, the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon: Provided further, That all future contracts by any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this act, for the sale of the land to which he or they may be entitled under this act before he or they have received a patent therefor, shall be void. Provided further, That this section shall not be so construed as to allow those claiming possessory rights under the treaty with Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but merely to secure them the election, and to confine them to a single grant of land

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to all white male citizens of the United States, or persons who shall have made a declaration of intention to become such, above the age of twenty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said Territory, between the 1st day of December, 1850, and the 1st day of December, 1853, and to all white male American citizens, not herein before provided for, becoming 21 years of age in said Territory, and settling there between the times last aforesaid, who shall in other respects comply with the foregoing section and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and hereby is, granted the quantity of one quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres of land, if a single man, or if married, or if he shall become married within one year from the time of arriving in said Territory, or within one year after becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid, then the quantity of one-half section or three hundred and twenty acres, one half to the husband and the other half to the wife in her own right, to be designated by the Surveyor General as aforesaid. Provided always, That no person shall ever receive a patent for more than one donation of land in said Territory in his or her own right Provided, That no mineral lands shall be located or granted under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, That within three months after the survey has been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement commenced, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor General to be appointed under this act, of the precise tract or tracts claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form, and where it is practible so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as practible by legal sub-divisions, but where that cannot be done it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor General to survey or and mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant, the charge for the same in such case not to exceed the price paid for surveying the public lands.—The Surveyor General shall enter a description of such claims in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and note temporarily on the township plats the tract or tracts so designated, with the boundaries; and whenever a conflict of boundaries shall arise prior to issuing the patent, the same shall be determined by the Surveyor General: Provided, That after the 1st day of December next, all claims shall be bounded by lines running east and west, and north and south. And provided further, That after the survey is made, all claims shall be made in conformity to the same, and in compact form.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor General, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement; and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement, whether made under the laws of the late Provisional Govrnment or not, shall prove, in like manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act, and upon such proof being made, the Surveyor General, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case, and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled. And the said Surveyor General shall return the proof so taken to the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and if the said Commissioner shall find no valid objection thereto, patents shall issue for the land, according to the certificates aforesaid upon the surrender thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, upon the death of any settler, before the expiration of the four years' continued possession, required by this act, all the rights of the deceased under this act shall descend to the heirs at law of such settler, including the widow, where one is left, in equal parts, and proof of compliance with the conditions of this act up to the time of the death of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them to the patent

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six shall be valid or allowed, if the the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same, nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes.

Sec. 10 And be it further enacted, That, there be, and hereby is, granted to the Territory of Oregon, the quantity of two townships of land in said Territory, west of the Cascade mountains, and to be selected in legal sub-divisions after the same has been surveyed, by the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in such manner as it may deem proper, one to be located north and the other south of the Columbia river, to aid in the establishment of a University in the Territory of Oregon, in such manner as the said Legisalative Assembly may direct, the selection to be approved by the Surveyor General.

Sec 11. And be it further enacted, That what is known as the "Oregon City claim," excepting the Abernethy Island, which is hereby confirmed to the legal assigns of the Willamette milling and trading companies, shall be set apart and be at the disposal of the Legislative Assembly, the proceeds thereof to be applied by said Legislative Assembly, to the establishment and endowment of a University, to be located at such place in the Territory as the Legislative Assembly may designate Provided, however, That all lots and parts of lots in said claim, sold or granted by Dr John McLaughlin, previous to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be confirmed to the purchaser or donee, or their assigns, to be certified to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the Surveyor General; and patents to issue on said certificates as in other cases. Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed or executed as in any way to destroy or effect any rights to land in said Territory, holden or claimed under the provision of the treaty or treaties existing between this country and Great Britain

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all persons claiming land under any provisions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to the first of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, shall first make affidavit before the Surveyor General, who is hereby authorized to administer all such oaths or affirmations, or before some other competent office, that the land claimed by them is for their own use and cultivation, that they are not acting directly or indirectly as agents for or in the employment of others in making such claims; and that they have made no sale or transfer, or any arrangement or agreement for any sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or by which the said land inure to the benefit of any other person.—And all affidavits required by this act shall be entered or record by the Surveyor General in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; and on proof before a Court of competent jurisdiction, that any such oaths or affirmations are false or fraudulent, the persons making such false or fraudulent oaths or affirmations shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 13 And be it further enacted, That all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the Surveyor General, as preliminary to a final decision according to law, and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to cause proper tract books to be opened for the lands in Oregon, and to do and perform all other acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no mineral lands, nor lands reserved for saline, shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; and that such portions of the public lands as may be designated under the authority of the President of the United States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operation of this act. Provided, That if it shall be deemed necessary, in the judgment of the President, to include in any such reservation the improvements of any settler made previous to the passage of this act, it shall in such case, be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause the value of such improvements to be ascertained, and the amount so ascertained shall be paid to the party entitled thereto, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved September 27, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
"New Territory Convention."

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Northern Oregon, held on the 26th and 27th days of October last in the court room for Lewis county, a Convention of delegates from the different precincts and settlements of Northern Oregon assembled in the town of Monticello on the 25th day of November, 1852.

The Convention was called to order by Wm W Plumb, whereupon G N McConaha, Esq, was chosen President by acclamation

On motion of Quincy A Brooks, Esq, Dr. R. J White was unanimously chosen Secretary.

On taking the chair Mr McConaha addressed the Convention as follows

Gentlemen of the Convention

I return to you my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me, by calling me to preside over your deliberations I assure you, gentlemen, that this distinction has been as unexpected by me, as it was unsolicited. And whilst, I feel proud at being chosen President of so large and intelligent a body of men, yet I am but too conscious that in assighing me this place you have over-rated my abilities I am, however, cheered with the hope that whatever errors I may commit, they will receive an immediate correction by your generous co-operation. Gentlemen of the Convention, it is not within the province of the chair to enter into a discussion of the momentous questions which present themselves for the consideration of us to-day. That duty, gentlemen, must be performed by you. We come, gentlemen, to this Convention, for the time, the chosen representatives of the people of Northern Oregon To us, for the time, they have committed their dearest interests, and upon you is devolved the duty of carrying out and perfecting the instructions which you have received from your respective constituents. You come fresh from the people, with positive instructions, knowing their grievances, and cannot, therefore, fail truly to reflect the popular will. That harmony and good will may attend your deliberations to-day, that all the proceedings of this Convention may be characterized with dignity and union of sentiment, and that the final prayer of our constituents may be granted by the National Legislature is my prayer. Again, gentlemen, I return you my unfeigned thanks for your kind partiality.

On motion of Quincy A. Brooks, Esq., a committee of thirteen was appointed by the chair to draft a memorial to Congress praying a separate territorial organization for the people of *Northern Oregon*, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Q A Brooks, Dr. D S. Maynard, Wm. W Plumb, Alfred Cook, J R. Jackson, E L. Finch, A. F. Scott, F. A. Clark, C. S. Hathaway, E A Allen, E. H. Winslow, Seth Catlin and N. Stone.

After the committee had retired, on motion of Mr. Miles the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock p m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee of thirteen, through their chairman, Quincy A. Brooks, Esq., reported the following memorial.

[For Memorial see another column]

Mr Henry Miles moved that the report of the committee be received. Agreed to.

On motion of Dr. Maynard, the report of the committee was taken up and considered *seriatim*.

The various portions of [illegible] were discussed and adopted [illegible] tion without a dissenting voice

Before taking the final vote on the adoption of the memorial, the Convention [was] addressed by Messrs. Plumb, C[illegible], Maynard, Jackson, Miles and o[thers].

Quincy A. Brooks Esq. delivered an elaborate, able and forcible speech, entering into detail, and clearly setting forth the grievances which the citizens of Northern Oregon are now suffering, and for the future are destined to suffer under the present Territorial organization. The secretary is unable to report the very lengthy and eloquent speech of the learned gentleman.

After its adoption the memorial was signed by the different delegates

The following resolutions were submitted by Quincy A. Brooks, Esq.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Olympia on the second Wednesday of May, 1853.

Resolved, That a copy of the Memorial be transmitted without delay to our Delegate in Congress

Resolved, That the different newspapers of the Territory be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and that newspapers in the several States be requested to copy the same.

Which said several resolutions were adopted.

The following resolutions were submitted by Dr. D S. Maynard

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Secretary for the able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Adopted

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to Mr F. A. Clarke, of Cowlitz Hotel, for his kindness and attention to delegates of this Convention.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the Convention adjourned.

G N. McCONAHA, *President*
R. J. White, *Sec'y*

Different Ideas of Goodness.—No faculty of the human mind is more misunderstood, misapplied, or admits of a greater variety of meanings, than that of Goodness. With men of business, he who is successful, is able and willing to pay his debts, and has a plenty of the ready cash—there are few persons who have dealings with this man, but would be very ready to proclaim him good. A young lady, even though she is not a first-rate beauty, if she is cheerful, agreeable in company, witty in conversation, and has a good set of teeth, her acquaintance, without the least envy, are willin to allow that though she is not a handsome she is a good girl Your fast young man's ideas of a good 'un is he who is the readiest to sally out for a skirmish with the policemen, or a rough at the theatre; if he loves fun, sings a good song, and is eminent for midnight boldness and bravery, will instantly gain the title of good fellow. The devout Christian will allow none to be good but who appears at church every Sunday and wears the external appearance of devotion, while each particular sect measures the goodness of its neighbor by zeal in the cause of Christ according as he understands it

General Gourgaud, who died recently in Paris, had served under Napoleon in various campaigns, and it was he that rushed into the Kremlin and extinguished the match leading to the gunpowder under it, which would undoubtedly have destroyed the whole staff and household of the Emperor He was also the means of saving the Emperor's life at Brienne, in 1814 In return for this, Napoleon gave him the sword he had used in his first battle in Italy, and this sword Gourgaud wore afterwards at Waterloo. He accompained the Emperor in his exile at St. Helena. He was born September 13th, 1783.

Things Extremely Difficult to get Rid of —One's wife's relations when once they have got their footing in the house — The *supposition* that we are not being cheated in a lodging house. A brass band when the knocker is tied up. A daughter who lisps and squints. The idea that we are growing old. The belief that our stupid little baby is not the most wonderful little baby in the world. A smoky chimney, a corn, a wart on the nose, a chancery suit, a habit of swearing when the dinner is not ready, are all things extremely difficult to get rid of.

A Good Man's Reward.—Martin Luther, in writing to a friend said, "I regard it as an abundant reward of my labors to know that I live only to serve others."

Several inundations and serious losses have occurred in Switzerland. A water-spout burst over Chablais.

An English paper states that a large number of kid gloves are now made of rat skins.

Intellect is not the moral power; conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the gentleman.

All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps—except those who cheat on a large scale.

[illegible] Th[illegible] gate Convention sent to your ho[nor]ab[le] [illegible] earnest desire of yo[ur] citizens that all th[illegible] ritory lying north of [illegible] and west of the great northern branch thereof, should be organized as a separate Territory, under the name and style of the "Territory of Columbia."

In support of the prayer of this memorial, your petitioners would respectfully urge the following among many other reasons:

1 The present Territory of Oregon, containing an area of 341,000 square miles, is entirely too large an extent of territory to be embraced within the limits of one State.

2. The said Territory possesses a sea coast of 650 miles in extent; the country east of the Cascade mountains is bound to that on the coast by the strongest ties of interest—and, inasmuch as your petitioners believe that the Territory must inevitably be divided at no very distant day, they are of opinion that it would be unjust that one State should possess so large a sea board to the exclusion of that in the interior.

3 The territory embraced within the said boundaries of the proposed "Territory of Columbia," containing an area of about 32,000 square miles, is, in the opinion of your petitioners, about a fair and just medium of territorial extent to form one State.

4. The proposed "Territory of Columbia" presents natural resources capable of supporting a population at least as large as that of any state in the Union possessing an equal extent of territory.

5 Those portions of Oregon Territory lying respectively north and south of the Columbia river, must, from their geographical position, always rival each other in commercial advantages, and their respective citizens must, as they now are and always have been, be actuated by a spirit of opposition.

6 The southern part of Oregon Territory, having a majority of voters, have controlled the the Territorial Legislature, and Northern Oregon has never received any benefit from the appropriations made by Congress for said Territory which were subject to the disposition of said Legislature.

7. The seat of the Territorial Legislature is now situated, by the nearest practicable route, at a distance of 500 miles from a large portion of the citizens of Northern Oregon.

8. A great part of the legislation suitable to the south is, for local reasons, opposed to the interests of the north, and inasmuch as the south has a majority of voters, and representatives are always bound to reflect the will of their constituents, yo[illegible]ers can entertain no reasonable [illegible]ir legislative wants will eve[illegible] garded under the present [illegible]

9. Experience has, in [illegible] of your petitioners, well established the principle, that in States having a moderate sized territory, the wants of the people are more easily made known to their representatives, there is less danger of a conflict between sectional interests, and more prompt and adequate legislation can always be obtained.

In conclusion, your petitioners would respectfully represent that Northern Oregon, with its great natural resources, presenting such unparalleled inducements to emigrants, and with its present large population, constantly and rapidly increasing by immigration, is of sufficient importance, in a national point of view, to merit the fostering care of Congress; and its interests are so numerous and so entirely distinct in their character, as to demand the attention of a separate and independent Legislature.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable bodies will, at an early day, pass a law organizing the district of country before described under a Territorial Government to be named the "Territory of Columbia."

Done in Convention assembled at the town of Monticello, Oregon Territory, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1852.

G. N. McConaha,	Seth Catlin,
R. J White,	J. N. Low,
Q A. Brooks,	C. C. Terry,
C S Hathaway,	A J. Simmons,
E. H. Winslow,	S. Plumondu,
A. Cook,	H. A. Goldsborough,
A. F. Scott,	G. Drew,
W. N. Bell,	M. T. Simmons,
A. A. Denny,	H. C. Wilson,
L. M. Collins,	L. B. Hastings,
G. B. Roberts,	S. S. Ford, Sen.,
N. Stone,	B. C. Armstrong,
L. H. Davis,	J. Fowler, [illegible]
C H. Hale,	A. Crawford,
S D. Ruddell,	H. D. Huntington,
E. J. Allen,	Wm. L. McCorkle,
A. B. Dillinbough,	N. Ostrander,
J. R. Jackson,	[illegible] Porter,
D. S Maynard,	E. L. Finch,
F. A. Clarke,	H. Miles,
Wm. W. Plumb,	F. W. Crawford,
A. Wylie,	S. P. Moses.

[illegible] Mystery magnifies danger, as a fog the Sun; the hand that warned Belshazzar derived its horrifying influence from the want of a body.

THE COLUMBIAN.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, O. T.

Saturday, December 13, 1852.

Meeting of Congress—Northern Oregon—its Wants, Grievances, Interests, &c., &c.

The Congress of the United States, and the territorial legislature of Oregon met on Monday last—the former to legislate for the wants and interests of the people of thirty-two states and four organized territories—the latter, for the present "territory of Oregon"—northern and southern.

In the bestowment of favors, the redress of grievances, and in the consideration of matters and measures in general pertaining to the requirements necessary in keeping in motion the machinery of our vast republic, the former have a vast field to survey—important, varied and complicated—all imperiously demanding instant and decisive action by that body. Such being the case, it could not be expected that any *very* considerable attention should be directed towards this supposed unimportant part of the above territory. Yet, as states are supposed to be able to take care of themselves in their sovereign capacity, and require not the munificent hand of congress for appropriations in aid of their *internal* improvements; and as congress is supposed to be the peculiar and *only* guardian of territories—requiring its fostering care and protecting arm, it is most apparent, and the conclusion is most irresistible, that, insignificant and unimportant, those territories or any fractional portions thereof may seem, the people residing therein have a right to be HEARD; and that it is the duty of the power designated, to turn a paternal ear to the voice of their supplications, and dispassionately consider the propriety of an acquiescese in what they may rightfully and justly DEMAND.

We conceive it to be the province of the territorial press to set forth clearly THE WANTS, THE GRIEVANCES, AND THE INTERESTS REQUIRING THE PROTECTION OF CONGRESS, in order that that body may thereby be induced to EXAMINE into such wants, &c., and afford that means of relief and consideration which pressing exigencies may require—promptly, and with that spirit of generosity, which should dignify the representatives of the great American people.

We have in previous numbers enlarged somewhat in reference to the wants, grievances, and interests of this portion of Oregon, demanding action by congress, and it many not be inopportune at this time to recapitulate in general terms.

The people of this part of the country have [redacted] been advised, (whether truthfully [redacted] cannot positively say,) that [redacted] session, made provision for the establishment of a mail route from San [redacted] to the head of Puget Sound. If this be true, the wants and interests of our people demand that it go into instant operation; and if such provision has not been made, the growing importance of the Sound, and northern Oregon generally requires that congress give the subject its earliest possible attention—provide at once for its establishment, and put it under immediate contract. We have less than one hundred miles of mail route for the supply of a territory as large as the state of Ohio, and the settlements along the Sound and Straits, for a distance of near two hundred miles, are entirely without mail facilities of any kind. Is congress aware of the shipping interest which the Sound is attracting? Is it aware of the rapidity with which settlements are springing up along its shores?

Another great, and if possible the most important project, and which should occupy the earliest consideration of congress in reference to territories, is the immediate survey and construction of a military road from fort Walla-Walla, leading across the the Cascade mountains into northern Oregon. The territory of northern Oregon is completely hemmed in by almost insurmountable barriers—rugged mountains, and streams of the most difficult and dangerous navigation. It is due to the quiet and safety of the present residents of northern Oregon, no less than to the military station which the government has placed within our borders, that suitable means of ingress and egress for troops be provided by congress for their exit or entrance over the mountains, and up and down the Cowlitz river. Roads are wanting in both directions specified not only for government purposes, but as great thoroughfares for American citizens—immigrants, seeking this country as their future home. In the present attitude of affairs, military accessions are almost entirely precluded unless by sea—particularly dragoons or artillery with military stores, and the only means afforded the immigrant for reaching our borders is by a miserable, and in some seasons of the year, impracticable trail for their stock—trusting their families, baggage, &c., to the mercy of canoes for passage up a rapid and perilous stream. These are the ONLY means of access at present into northern Oregon. Does not the safety of our citizens from foreign or Indian aggression—the regard which is due American citizens in enabling them to become possessors of an enheritace which their government have donated to them—the expediency of government consulting its own CONVENIENCE, in providing a way, if necessary, to reinforce the military station already on this coast, all dictate the propriety of congress taking the necessary measures in making adequate appropriations for the immediate construction of a military road at least ACROSS THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS?

Aside from the two great projects alluded to, northern Oregon requires the speedy erection of the light-houses, the sites of which have been designated at Cape Flattery and New Dungeness. The endowment of an institution of learning from territorial lands, should also receive due consideration from congress at its present session.

The "GRIEVANCES" of northern Oregon may easily be made manifest, and it is unnecessary to multiply words in reference thereto; and when we say she has been almost totally neglected heretofore by all departments of government, we presume congress will agree that we have said enough to induce that body to endeavor to do something for her.

The "INTERESTS" of our people most peremptorily demand a separation of the "territory of Oregon," and the establishment of an independent jurisdiction north of the Columbia river at as early a day as practicable. A legislative assembly and government officers secured, in conjunction with a consummation of the measures above referred to by congress, and the territory of "Columbia," will be able to take care of herself in a territorial capacity. Her most pressing wants will then have been secured—her most crying grievances redressed, and she will thenceforward and forever be relieved of all fears with regard to her interests being looked after and attended to.

Election for Councilman.

At the election for councilman on Monday last, the vote in Olympia precinct stood—for Catlin, 30; for Denny, 30. We have received no further returns, but it appears to be the general opinion here that Seth Catlin, Esq., has been elected. Very little interest appeared to be manifested in this section of country as to the result, in consequence of which, it is extremely probable that poll-books were not opened at all in some of the precincts along the Sound. It is earnestly to be hoped, be the result as it may, that the clerks of the election in the different precincts will lose no time in forwarding the poll-books to the secretary of state, in order that the councilman elect may be immediately qualified, and take his seat at as early a day as possible.—There are many matter of interest pertaining to this district, which requires immediate legislative action, and unless the people of northern Oregon are fully represented, they cannot expect to have their wants attended to.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been informed that the precinct of Steilacoom cast its vote on *Tuesday*, the 7th, as indicated by the proclamation of the Governor—for Denny 13—all told. We should not be surprised if the remaining precincts on the Sound—three in number—have also held their election on *Tuesday*.

Postal Matters.

We copy the following communication of the postmaster general to the postal agent for Oregon, from the last number of the *Statesman*. We take pleasure in giving it a place in our paper; and, as the postal agent observes in his accompanying note—"it may be useful to persons desirous of increased mail facilities to know the power of the special agent on the subject, and the proper course to pursue." He is governed by the following instructions:"

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
August 18th, 1851

SIR:—On account of the claims for mail service in Oregon and California, many of them at large amounts, which are presented for allowance on the ground that the service was ordered or authorized by former Special Agents in those sections, and for the purpose of avoiding difficulty in future, I deem it proper to remind you that, before any route in Oregon or any other additional service on any route beyond that required by contract, is put in operation, the order for the same must be made here at the Department. I am, respectfully,

Your obdient servant,
N. K. HALL, *P. M. General.*

N. Coe, Esq., Sp'l. Ag't. P. O. Dep't,
Astoria, Oregon,

The New Territory Memorial.

We publish to-day, on the first side of our paper, the proceedings of the "New Territory Convention," recently held at Monticello, together with the Memorial adopted thereat. It will be perceived that the utmost harmony and good feeling characterized the proceedings throughout, which is in perfect keeping with the unanimity of sentiment entertained by the people of northern Oregon, on the subject of an immediate division of the territory.

Inasmuch as a large number of papers of our present issue will undoubtedly fall into the hands of members of congress, we most respectfully ask for the "Memorial" a careful, candid and dispassionate perusal, such as is demanded by the prayer of the representatives, expressing the unanimous voice of our entire people. The Memorial is everything it should be—concise, strong and lucid, setting forth without unnecessary pomp or parade, that the present "territory of Oregon" is entirely too large for the formation of a state of convenient size;—that the proposed new territory, would embrace an area of country, of very desirable extent for the creation of a state; that said country possesses resources capable of sustaining a population commensurate with its extent; that the geographical positions of northern and southern Oregon are such as to produce antagonism in their commercial relations, and in conclusion clearly demonstrates why the prayer of the Memorial should be granted.

Let congress but act in this matter—concede to the incorporation of the country within the proposed boundaries into an independent territory, and in a few years a new state will hail from the Pacific, and ask that same body to admit her senators and representatives within her council chambers, as participants in their deliberations.

A separate territorial government established in northern Oregon, with a high-way constructed across the Cascade mountains, and this heretofore neglected region of country will at once receive an impetus, the result of which will astonish the most ardent admirer, and enthusiastic dreamer of its future greatness. All future immigration to Oregon would seek our borders. Our beautiful and productive prairies would at once be occupied by the hardy sons of the western states, whose herds of sheep and cattle would throng the present desolate grassy hill sides of the beautiful Yakima. The forests on the western slope of the Cascade mountains would speedily disappear, and the comfortable cottage of the agriculturalist take the place of the Indian wigwam. The magnificent timber along the Sound would be manufactured into lumber at steam-mill rapidity, or cleared off to make way for farms. The Sound would soon be crowded with vessels for the conveyance of cargoes from the inexhaustible coal mines which are constantly being developed, or freighted the with the lumber which increased facilities would in a short time furnish. The fishing smacks of the Atlantic states would soon occupy the place of the Indian canoes upon our waters, and steam mills, steam vessels, and steam machinery of every description would at once be introduced.

With a climate so desirable—in a land of such unrivalled healthfulness—with so many natural advantages—where labor is so liberally rewarded, what stronger inducements can be afforded by any country on our continent to induce within its limits, the farmer, capitalist, mechanic and laborer, than our own, provided congress should grant, at its earliest convenience, the prayer of the "Memorial." Will congress do it?

Speech of Q. A. Brooks, Esq.

The speech of Q. A. Brooks, Esq., delivered at the recent Monticello "New Territory Convention" will be found published in our paper to-day, and we can assure our readers that it well worthy of an attentive perusal. It covers the whole ground of necessity for separate territorial organization—correct in its premises, strong and convincing in its argument, conclusive in its deductions, and is exceedingly well digested throughout. Mr B. has brought to aid in his speech an array of facts and figures, which cannot fail to prove both interesting and instructive, particularly to newly arrived immigrants, and our readers in the states, with regard to the resources, advantages, and desirable character of our new country for future immigration. To the latter, we would say, read it and hand the paper to such of your neighbors as design removing to Oregon, that they may know *where* to come; that they may be assured northern Oregon possesses "room and verge enough" for all who may wish to locate here, at least during the coming year. No provinder for stock need here be provided for the winter, and labor of every description—in every branch of business meets with an ample and sure reward.

Editors' Table.

☞ MR. JOHN EDGAR, is again on "our table" with half a dozen onions, that measure over a peck—splendid specimens of northern Oregon vegetables. Also, A. J. Moses, with a cheese.

☞ On Thursday last, we were visited by a slight snow storm—the first of the season. The weather continues pleasant.

☞ Extra copies of the "Columbian" in wrappers, ready for mailing, can at all times be procured.

☞ Several articles of correspondence, &c, have been crowded out this week, to make room for the doings and sayings of the "New Territory Convention."

☞ The brig "Jane," Captain Porter, sailed from the port of Olympia, on Tuesday last, for San Francisco, with 8,000 feet piles, 200 hhd. salmon, 140 m. shingles, and 30 cords wood.

☞ In consequence of the frequent applications from this year's immigration for copies of the Oregon Land Law, we have thought proper to give it a re-print through the "Columbian," it will accordingly be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

☞ Late California papers just received, announce the death of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, at Marshfield, Mass., on the morning of Oct. 25th. Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN has been appointed to succeed him in the state department.

☞ We have engaged the services of a practical and experienced correspondent, to report regularly for the "Columbian," the proceedings of the legislative assembly at Salem. Our readers can rely on a faithful and impartial transcript of the doings of that body, during the winter.

☞ We neglected last week to notice the fact of having seen amongst the mail routes established for Oregon by the late Congress, one leading from Grey's Harbor to Olympia. Not having seen the law, we cannot vouch for the *fact*, that such a route has been provided for, but hope it may prove true.

☞ The majority for Gen Pierce in California is about 5,000. The democratic party have elected both congressmen, and will have a majority in both branches of the legislature. We hope to be able to announce the result of the presidential election, on the arrival of the next mail from the states at farthest.

☞ We learn from the *Oregonian* that the gamblers are again infesting Portland.——That a new steamer is soon to be placed on the route between that city and Astoria.——That Simon B Mayre, Esq., has been elected mayor of that city, vice A. C. Bonnell, resigned; C B. Pillow, recorder, vice S. S Slater, and P. A. Marquam, aldarman, vice A. G. Trip, also resigned.

☞ This is the fourth week that we have been compelled to go to press without receiving any papers from the mail from the states. We would beg leave to amend the suggestion of the "Statesman" (that the department have recourse to sailing vessels, for the speedy transmission of the mails from the states to San Francisco), by suggesting that government take into consideration the propriety of chartering a line of canoes, to be manned with Indians and Kanakas, to connect with said sailing vessels at that point, for the conveyance of the Oregon mail matter.

☞ Fires in California appear to be fatally contageous since the burning up of Sacramento City. Since the reduction of that once flourishing city to an ash-heap, San Francisco has been visited with a fire in the central portion of the city, destroying nearly a whole square of commercial buildings—the estimated loss being in the neighborhood of $200,000. Another severe conflagration occurred at Marysville, November 5th, consuming an entire square on Maiden Lane, on which was six hotels, and a number of extensive mechanic shops, stables, restaurants, &c. Loss estimated at $37,000.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—On Monday, November 22d, two seamen, named James Davis and Richard Elliott, started from Port Nesqually for Olympia, in a canoe, at which place they arrived, and after spending a few hours ashore, started on their return.—When last heard of they were at Point Moody, about eleven miles below Olympia, which place they left about twelve o'clock at night. The night being very stormy, and they having a quantity of liquor aboard, their fate may be readily conceived, altho' they are reported to have been sober on leaving the point referred to. A cap, recognized as having belonged to Davis was washed ashore near Steilacoom.

Reported for the Columbian.

Speech of Quincy A. Brooks, Esq.,

Delegate from Olympia, delivered in the Monticello Convention, Nov. 25, 1852, previous to the final vote on the adoption of the memorial praying Congress to organize the "Territory of Columbia."

MR. PRESIDENT—Our deliberations have been characterized by so much harmony and unanimity that I had determined to give my vote in favor of the memorial without troubling the convention with a speech. But, sir, so sensibly impressed am I with the importance of the step we are about to take, and so deeply enlisted are my feelings in its final success, that I cannot permit this, the last opportunity, to pass. I feel it, sir, my duty as well as my privilege to give a full and free expression of my views in regard to the important matter now before us. We are assembled for the purpose of memorializing Congress for an early division of this Territory. So great are the wants of the people in this respect, and so sensibly are they felt, that they have resulted in a convention of their delegates in order to give them a legitimate and public expression, and to appeal to the proper tribunal for justice. If ever there was an occasion on which I felt it would be a pleasure to give an *expose* of my views in regard to the great subject which, almost to the exclusion of all others, is now agitating the public mind of Northern Oregon, it would be on an occasion like the present.

A man who is not acquainted with the character of this country from actual and personal observation is not capable of appreciating the necessity of a separate Territorial organization. A man in the States, whose only knowledge of this Territory is derived from a perusal of books and charts, is not enabled to understand the wants of this people. It is but a short time since this country has been settled by Americans, it is but recently explored, its natural resource little understood, and its geographical description and representation imperfectly executed. When I lived in the States I imagined that when this Territory came to be divided into States the division would be made by lines running north and south, but when I came here and saw this country with 650 miles of sea coast, with the great bulk of the population in the extremes of the north and south—when I saw these northern and southern districts rivaling each other in commercial advantages, their local interests in a measure clashing, and their respective citizens, to a certain degree, actuated by a spirit of antagonism; when I saw the south, by her majority of votes, controlling the Territorial Legislature, and receiving the benefit of all the appropriations made by Congress. when I saw the Territorial seat of government moved to the extreme south, at a distance of over 500 miles from a large portion of the citizens of this Territory, when, I say, I saw and reflected upon these and many other things, I could understand the wants of our people for a separate Territory, I can appreciate the justice of their complaints, and I can now give my approbation to the manner in which they have chosen to give their necessities a public expression.

The Territory of Oregon embraces an area of 341,000 square miles. This extent of territory is entirely too large for one State, being five times as large as the State of Missouri, six times as large as the State of Virginia, and seven times as large as the State of New York. I take it the only questions as to a division of this Territory are questions of time and manner: when shall the division be made, and where or how shall the dividing line run? We on the north of the Columbia say that the time has already arrived for a division of the Territory—that our wants demand the immediate organization of the "Territory of Columbia," and that the Columbia river should be the southern and eastern boundary line.

The country lying east of the Cascade mountains is bound to that on the sea-board by the strongest ties of interest. The Yakima country must, in all time to come, find a market for her products at some point on Puget Sound. And would it be right and proper that two sections of country, so mutually dependent and wedded together by reciprocal interests, should be separated politically? It is only through the country on the coast that imports can reach the interior, or home products find a foreign market. The Territory must inevitably be divided some day, and can any man reconcile it to his ideas of justice and fairness that in that division one State should possess so great an extent of sea-coast to the exclusion of that in the interior? If then the division should be made by a line running east and west, where can there be a more equitable, proper, and natural dividing line than the Columbia river? By this division, and giving us the main branch of the Columbia, or Okonagan river, as a boundary line on the east, the "Territory of Columbia" will have an area of 32,000 square miles, about the size, perhaps of Michigan or Tennessee. This will form a state neither too large nor too small, but a most admirable natural medium. Does it not seem that nature destined the Columbia river to be the dividing line between two great and powerful States?

But it may be asked by those who are unacquainted with the character of this country, will your proposed "Territory of Columbia" be capable of sustaining a population commensurate with her extent of territory? If you should ever come to be admitted as a State in the Union, will your 32,000 square miles be able to support a population sufficiently large to defray the expenses of a State government? I venture the assertion that there is no State in the Union of equal extent of territory capable of supporting as large a population.—What are the resources of this country, and what are its capacities for sustaining and giving employment to the industry of American citizens? Let us take a slight view of some of them:

We have in the proposed Territory at least 22,000 square miles of excellent arable land. By dividing this agricultural district into farms of 150 acres each, we shall have 93,866 farms and farmers. Or, by allowing every man 100 acres we shall have 140,800 farmers. Again, by giving to every farmer 80 acres of land we have the number of 176,000 farms; or, by allowing to every man the amount of 40 acres each, we shall have the number of 352,000 men engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

Again, Northern Oregon possesses facilities for an extensive shipping interest. We have Puget Sound, extending from the Straits of Juan de Fuca into the heart of Northern Oregon, a distance of 190 miles, being almost a continuous harbor throughout its extent, forming an immense inland sea, and presenting the finest sheet of water for navigation in the known world.

We have immense forests of timber, surpassing in size and quality that of any other country on the continent. The shores of Puget Sound are thickly studded with timber. The lumbering resources of this country are as great as those of the State of Maine, and are capable of giving employment to equally as large a number of men.

Again, we have inexhaustible fields of excellent coal. These coal beds are so extensive that it is impossible to conjecture with any degree of certainty the number of persons to whom they are capable of giving employment. The present great demand for coal on this coast, and the rapidity with which that demand is increasing, justify the presumption that the coal resources of Northern Oregon will, ere long, be actively and thoroughly developed.

There is no more suitable country on the continent of North America for the growth of sheep than that east of the Cascade mountains. The Yakima country, with its mild climate and its facilities for grazing, may be truly said to be a land for the abode of shepherds and herdsmen. It is believed that Northern Oregon is capable of having a wool growing and wool manufacturing interest as large as that of England.

Well, we have the Salmon and other fisheries on Puget Sound, Admiralty Inlet, and the Straits of Juan de Fuca. I should not be surprised if the Salmon fishery, on the Sound alone, should, in the course of five years, engage not less than 2000 men.

Then again, we have the Cod-fishing banks on the coast of Northern Oregon.—On this head, my information will not permit me to speak with certainty. These banks have not been actually explored, I believe, for a greater distance than 40 or 50 miles, but it has been pretty safely ascertained that they extend from the mouth of the Columbia river to Queen Charlotte's Island. Should there ever be a sufficient market for Cod fish and Halibut, to justify the prosecution of these fisheries on our coast, the number of men to whom they are capable of giving employment, together with those who may be engaged in the whale fishery, is beyond my powers of conjecture.

So much for our resources for the support of population. In this exposition it will be borne in mind that no estimation is made of those who shall be engaged in the Oyster trade, nor of merchants, mechanics, artisans, professional men, &c. So it must be seen that the natural capacities of this country for giving sustenance and employment to population are, at least, as great as that of any State of equal extent in the Union.

The Territorial seat of government has been removed south to a distance of over 500 miles, by the nearest practicable route, from a large portion of the population of this Territory. In facilities for traveling, 500 miles here are equal to 5,000 in the States. Why sir, the transportation of freight from Portland to Olympia costs as much as if it came from the City of New York by the way of Cape Horn; and it will cost a man as much to travel from Port Townsend to Salem as it would to go from the city of New Orleans to Boston. Our territory joins that of Great Britain. Vancouver's Island, with its present population continually increasing by immigration, lies on the Straits, almost in our midst, and American vessels coming into the Sound must pass in sight of her ports. The country on both sides of the 49th parallel is rapidly being settled by American citizens and British subjects. The trade between the two countries must always cause a constant intercommunication between their respective citizens. Well, sir, suppose a murderer, being a British subject, flees from Vancouver's Island to some part of Puget Sound, what are the prospects of a speedy arrest preliminary to a trial by his country? An officer, in order to reach our Governor, must necessarily undergo the expense and delay consequent upon traveling a distance of over 500 miles; meanwhile the fugitive may make good his escape.—Under these circumstances what are our means for a proper execution of the extradition treaty of 1842? How can we be expected to fulfil on our part the important compact entered into by us with Great Britain? Does it not become the solemn duty of Congress, for the protection of our national honor, to give us a chief executive and a separate Territorial organization north of the Columbia?

Nor should the south oppose us in our efforts to procure a division of the Territory. It is to their interests as well as ours that we should be set off as a seperate Territory. It is the interest of all the people on the Pacific slope that their territory should be divided into a large number of States. The territory belonging to the United States on the Pacific has a sea coast of 1650 miles, dotted throughout its extent with numerous

indentations of bays, harbors, &c All that extent of land will be filled with a dense population, and must be defended from foreign invasion by suitable military fortifications; harbors must be improved, light houses erected, marine docks constructed, and appropriations for other national purposes. The interests of the Atlantic and Pacific States will be, in some respects, antagonistic; and all appropriations for national objects peculiar to States on the seaboard should not hereafter be monopolized by the Atlantic, but should be far more bountifully shared by the Pacific, because far more needed. Well, sir, with but two States on the Pacific, and two Senators from each State, what can we hope to accomplish in Congress? The larger the number of States on the coast the greater will be the weight of our influence on the floor of the national Senate. The greater the number of States the more speedy will then harbors be improved, light houses built, marine docks constructed, and all public improvements which are dependent upon the action of Congress will be readily attended to, because our wants can then meet with something like a proper support and representation in the great conservative branch of our national legislature. A very desirable effect of a division of this immense tract of country is, the consequent diminution of the amount of territory embraced within the limits of each State. I before remarked that the territory embraced within the proposed "Territory of Columbia" was a proper medium to form one State. The advantage of a State possessing a territory of not too great an extent is, that there is less danger of a conflict between sectional interests; the wants of the people can be more easily made known to their representatives, and their local necessities can always be more promptly and suitable attended to by the State legislature. If, therefore, a plurality of States has the effect to promote a more speedy attention to our wants on the part of Congress, and has also the effect to produce a more prompt and efficient attention on the part of the State legislature to the local wants of the people, it follows as a natural consequence of these results that the greater the number of independent States on the Pacific coast, the more rapidly will their resources be developed, the more speedily will they be populated, the greater will be the activity of American industry and enterprise, the more rapidly shall we advance in wealth and political importance, and the greater will be our means of social enjoyment, domestic comfort and moral and intellectual improvement.

I have said that our deliberations have been characterized by harmony and unanimity. We may have differed as to the details of those means by which we all desire to effect the great object for which we have been sent here accredited by the people, but it was only a difference as to trifles — Let us lay aside party feelings, prejudices and bias, and be united as a band of brothers engaged heart and hand in the cause of Northern Oregon. Let our motto be, a union of parties for the benefit of Columbia Let us be united for the promotion of every measure of general importance to the north The present is an age of progress. American enterprise shrinks not before undertakings of the most stupendous magnitude.—We all may live to see the day when the Pacific and Atlantic oceans will be connected by a rail road, and he who shall live to see that day will behold Columbia as bright a star as decks the American constellation.

☞ Our thanks are due Mr. B. F. YANTIS, for a file of late California papers, and also late papers from the states.

☞ Brig "Kingsbury," Capt COOK, arrived in our harbor on Thursday last, 16 days from San Francisco.

THE IMMIGRANTS —We had the pleasure of meeting W. B APPLEGATE, Esq, who went out upon the emigrant route with the relief furnished by the citizens of Yamhill He states that the emigrants are all in at the Dalles, and nearly all in the valley — The whole number who have come in he places above 10,000.—[Statesman

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND

Arrived

Nov. 15—Brig John Davis, Plummer, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

SAILED.

Nov. 25—Brig Franklin Adams, Felker, San Francisco.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon,

AND

DOCTOR R. B. WILSON.

OFFICE —*Portland Hospital Front Street,*

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Doctor Broy is at present in Olympia, and will remain for two weeks.

Dec 11, 1852—14ly

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the "Columbian" Office for "bonus money" are requested to "fork over" to Messrs. Wiley & McElroy, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

A. M. POE, Agent.

Dec 11, 1852.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

Second st., Olympia, O. T.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above House of entertainment, and is now prepared to accommodate, with the best fare the market can afford, all who may favor him with their patronage

WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor.

Olympia, Dec 4, 1852. 3m13

ROUTES

And distances, (as established by common consent,) from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—*via* the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c.

From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia,)	45 m
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz,)	3 m
" Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river,	19 m
" Forks to Warbassbort, Cowlitz landing,	12 m
" Warbassport to Esq. J R. Jackson's,	10 m
" Jackson's to Esq. S S. Ford's,	20 m
" Ford's to Olympia,	30 m
Total from Ranier to Olympia,	84 m
" From Portland to Olympia,	129 m
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Balch's passage,)	25 m
From Olympia to Nesqually beach,	19 m
" Nesqually to Steilacoom,	7 m
" Steilacoom to New York,	27 m
" New York to Seattle,	5 m
" Seattle to Whidby's Island,	30 m
" Seattle to Port Townsend,	55 m
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness,	18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery,	84 m
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Penn's Cove,	26 m
" Col. Ebey's to Victoria, Vanc's Isl,	28 m
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct,	190 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery	419 m

OFFICERS

JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON.

WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon;

ISAAC N. EBEY, Legislative Representative,

Q A BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney.

A MARION POE, County Clerk,

WM. W. MILLER, Mast. Com. in Chanc.,

A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff,

A. A. DENNY, S. S. FORD, DAVID SHELTON, } County Judges,

D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer,

W. KIRTLEY, D. S. MAYNARD, J M BACHELDER, } Justices

R S. BAILY, Assessor,

EDMUND SYLVESTER, Coroner.

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST PUGET'S SOUND, Olympia, November 10th, 1851.

The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized The officers are—

SIMPSON P. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c, for the District—at Olympia

WILLIAM W MILLER—Surveyor of Customs, &c, for the Port of Nesqually.

RETAIL

PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, NORTHERN OREGON—CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "COLUMBIAN"

Beef, per lb.	14a16	Pickles, per jar,	50
Pork, "	20	Vinegar, per gal.	50a60
Flour, per 100 lbs	20 00	Salt, per lb.	4a5
Potatoes, per bush.	1 50	Blankets, per pair,	8 00
Butter, per lb	1 00	Candles, per lb.	62a75
Onions, per bush.	$4 00	Linseed oil, pr gal	2 50
Tallow, per lb.	12½	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Cheese, "	40	Tobacco, per lb	75a1 00
Eggs, per doz,	75	Soap, "	12a14
Beets, per bush	3 50	Sheeting, 4 4 pr yd.	16
Sugar, per lb.	12½	Drilling, "	16
Coffee, per lb	30	Axes,	2 00a3 00
Tea, "	75a1 00	Hewing axes,	8 50
Molasses, per gal	50a75	Brandy, pr gl	1 50a2 00
Salmon, per lb	10a12	Whisky, "	1 25
Saleratus, "	25	Gin, "	2 50a3 00
Chickens, per doz	7 00	Hickory shirts,	1 00

Sawed lumber, fir, $50 per M, cedar, $55 per M, shingles, $3 50 to $6 per M. piles, 6 to 10 cents per foot, square timber, 15 to 16 cts per foot, wood, $3 per cord.

Third Judicial District.

Times of holding court in the different counties

Clark county, on the Fourth Tuesday in April and November.

Clatsop county, on the Second Tuesday in May and November.

Lewis county, on the Fourth Monday in May and Fourth Tuesday in October.

Notice.

I HEREBY warn and forbid any and every body from trading or bargaining with Clanrick Crosby or any one else, without due authority from me, for any part or parcel of a certain land claim, situate on both sides and below the mouth of Shutes' river, on Puget Sound, Oregon Territory, as I have and do make my claim, under the fourth section of the law of Congress approved September 27, 1850, to that undivided half of said claim upon which the saw mill at the mouth of said Shutes' river, and the adjacent buildings are erected.

ELIZABETH SIMMONS.

New Market, Dec 1, 1852 3w13

CUSTOM HOUSE, DISTRICT PUGET SOUND, *Olympia, O. T. November* 18, 1852

To whom it may concern.

BY my direction the ship "Thracian," with her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c, was this day seized in the name of the United States of America, and notice is hereby given of the filing of an information in the admiralty to enforce a forfeiture of the same The offence is, a fraudulent procurement of an American enrolment in the District of San Francisco"

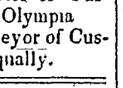
SIMPSON P MOSES,
Collector of Customs, &c.

Nov. 20—11tf

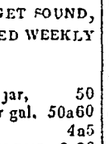
SCOTT IS ELECTED!

And the "Jane" has arrived with THOSE NEW GOODS,

CONSISTING in part of the following articles, viz:



Super super fine Cloth Coats,
" " " Doe skin pants,
Satinette "
Corduroy "



Fine Satin Vests;
" Cloth do
Winter overcoats,
Handkerchiefs;
Socks, &c.

TIN WARE of every description.

STOVES.

Goodhugh's air-tight cooking stoves, assorted sizes.

GROCERIES

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses,
Vinegar, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs,
Saleratus, Potash, Soap,
Candles, Tobacco,

And a variety of other articles. All of which will be sold cheaper than goods have ever been sold in this place.

ANDREW J. MOSES.

Olympia Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,

Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whale oil, potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.

Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco.

Schr "Damariscove," Capt Hathaway,

Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt Wilson,

may be relied upon for safe carriage of freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.

Orders for goods carefully filled and without delay.

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound.
CYRUS PALMER,
California street Wharf, San Francisco.

Oct 9, 1852. 5tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c

WEED & HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

OCT. 31. NEW GOODS

BY THE "G. W. KENDALL"

PORK, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Vinegar, Bread, Saleratus, Tobacco, Franklin Stoves, Cook Stoves, Plows, Soap, Carpenters' Tools, Hard-ware, Cutlery, Tin-ware, Boots and Shoes, New style Hats, Clothing, Calicoes, Shirtings, Drillings, Blankets, Camp kettles, Paints and oils, Spirits Turpentine, Window Glass, beautiful specimens of Glass-ware, Drugs and Medicines, Reading Books, Blank Books and Stationery, Narrow and broad bitted hewing Axes, Glass Beads, &c, &c., for Indian trade, Rasps and cross-cut saw and mill files, &c., &c, for sale at New Store of the Kendall Co., by

JOS CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Oct 30, 1852. 8tf

STRAY STEER.

TAKEN UP by the undersigned, living six miles east of Olympia, a four year old steer, red and white, branded on the horn with the letters H M D, and also on the left hip with a horse shoe—both ears short

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away

S D RUDDELL

Dec 4, 1852—3w13

United States District Court of Oregon, Within and for the County of Lewis.

THOMAS CHARLES THOMAS, vs WILLIAM PORTER. } *Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, a writ of attachment in favor of Thomas Charles Thomas, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of William Porter, the above named defendant, a non resident debtor, was duly issued out of the United States District Court within and for Lewis county, in Oregon Territory, under the hand and seal of the Clerk thereof, for the sum of five thousand (5,000 00) dollars, returnable to the District Court of the United States, in and for said county of Lewis, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of October A. D, 1852, at ten o'clock, A M, at the house of John R Jackson, Esq, in said county, which said writ of attachment was duly served and returned, and that proceedings will be had thereon in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided

JAMES C STRONG, Clerk.

Attest—F A Chenoweth, Att'y for Plff

Oct 29, 1852 6w9

TO SHIP OWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

THE undersigned is just completing an excellent new

DRY DOCK

three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommodation of ship owners and masters for the repair of their vessels — such as caulking, coppering, sparring and repairing generally.

A good opportunity will now be presented for the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, and will find all necessary conveniences for that purpose

Cargoes of spars for the China or English markets will at all times be furnished at the dock, by sending in bills designating the quantity and quality of such as may be required

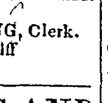
A part of a cargo now on hand.

JOHN L. BUTLER.

Oct 16, 1852. 6tf

OLYMPIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, OREGON.



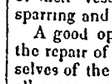
THE undersigned having opened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, he will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords.—Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them.

EDMOND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 1tf

COWLITZ HOTEL.



A Great Disideratum!

THE SUBSCRIBER having refitted and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords

SADDLE HORSES,

Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.

I have a relay of horses at the residence of Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in one day from Cowlitz Landing.

sept11 tf F. A. CLARKE.

THE KENDALL CO.,

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, & SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz

Ship POTOMAC, Capt. A. B. Gove,

Brig G W. KENDALL, Capt D J Gove,

Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. Pinkham,

A good assortment of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or
DR. S MERRETT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

CHAS. C. TERRY & CO., thankful for past favors take this opportunity to inform their numerous friends and customers that they still continue at their well known stand in the town of New York, on Puget's Sound, where they keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, all kinds of merchandize usually required in a new country.

N. B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c.

New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country.

Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest"

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

"A word to the wise is sufficient"

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept 7, 1852 1y1

NEW GOODS

To Arrive--Ex Ship "Thracian."

RUN HERE EVERYBODY!

A FULL SUPPLY of MOLASSES, PORK, CROCKERY Sugar, Bread, Prints, Cross cut Saws, Grindstones, Flour, Broad Axes, Iron, Glass-ware, Ale, &c, &c hourly expected per Ship "Thracian," Scott, Master, from San Francisco.

Apply at the old stand.

M. T. SIMMONS.

Olympia, Oct 2, 1852. 4tf

"A FEW MORE LEFT."

PERSONS wishing to purchase some very superior town lots in Olympia, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on

A M. POE.

Several houses for sale or rent.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 1tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments. All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Sept 11, 1852; 1tf

WANTED!

250 BUSHELS Cranberries, for which the highest market price will be paid

A. J. MOSES.

Olympia, Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!



HAYS, WARD & Co's new and splendid SAW MILL, 2 miles above Olympia at the falls of De Shute's river, is now in full operation, where they are prepared to do with dispatch all kinds of sawing, in any quantity, and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly filled, and cargoes furnished on the shortest notice.

HAYS, WARD & CO.

Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c.. &c

For further particulars apply to

H A GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852 1 3tif

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,

Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,

NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3tf

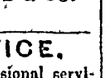
FOR SALE OR RENT.

A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to M. T. SIMMONS.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52. 1tf

SHAY & WATKINS,

Ship carpenters and House Builders.



RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Olympia, ship owners, and the people on the Sound generally, that they are prepared to do all work connected with the above business, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Ships can be repaired, and houses erected with dispatch, and in a manner not to be surpassed, in point of workmanship, on the Pacific coast.

Shop on Main street

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GREAT CHEAP BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY DEPOT!

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast,

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law, books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages, paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, gold and steel pens, lead-pencils, drawing pencils, crayons and chalks letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed boxes, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.

B. G. & S are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum;

MAGAZINES.

Harpers Monthly,	6 dollars
Graham's Magazine,	6 do
Gody's Lady's Book,	6 do
The National Magazine,	4 do.
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	10 do.
The Whig Review,	6 do.
The Democratic Review,	6 do.
Little's Living Age,	12 do.
Knickerbocker Magazine,	6 do.
Eclectic Magazine,	10 do.
The Banker's Mag and Statist'l, Reg.	10 do.
The Albany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer gardner, &c,	10 do.
The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c,	10 do.
The London Lancet,	10 do.
American Journal of Medical Sciences,	10 do.
Blackwoods Magazine,	6 do.
For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each,	5 do.
For two Reviews $8; three, $12, four,	16 do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year,	20 do.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Journal for California,	5 dollars
New York Herald,	5 do.
New York Weekly Herald,	6 do.
New York Weekly Tribune,	6 do.
New York Weekly Tribune for Calfor,	5 do.
New York Spirit of the Times,	10 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,	6 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post,	6 do.
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper,	3 do.
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California,	5 do.
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript,	5 do.
Uncle Sam, Weekly,	5 do.
Waverly Magazine,	5 do.
Boston Museum,	5 do.
Boston Carpet Bag,	5 do.
Boston Investigator,	5 do
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp,	5 do.
Louisville Ky, Courier for California,	5 do.
Cincinnati Commercial,	5 do.
New Orleans Picayune,	6 do.
New Orleans True Delta,	6 do.
New York Lantern, or Am. Punch,	5 do.
New York La Cronica Spanish,	10 do
New York Staats Leitung,	5 do.
New York Courier des Etats Unis,	6 do.
London Illustrated News Weekly,	20 do.
London Weekly Dispatch,	20 do.
London Weekly Times,	20 do.
Liverpool (Willmer & Smith's) Times,	20 do.
Doublin Nation,	20 do.

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates

Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe.

One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

Country merchants, booksellers, pedlers and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco

November 6th, 1852. 9tf

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS

BY THE CART LOAD!

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS!

B. G. & S. continues to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlers, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

B, G & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c., &c.; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Doublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitung, New York Schnellpost, La Pressee, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted with promptness and dispatch

BURGESS, BILBERT & STILL,
Portsmouth square, San Francisco

November 6th, 1851. 9tf

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Stores,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandize for sale on consignment.

He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandize.

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PORTER'S LINE

THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to Address

WILLIAM PORTER,
Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf San Francisco

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,

CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN,

sept18 tf ST. HELENS, O. T.

DAVID B.

STEILACOOM ORE.

Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

D. R. Bigelow, J. M. Bachelder

BIGELOW & B.

ATTORNEYS AT

Olympia, Thurston County, O. T.

1tf

SIMON B. MAYRE. DAVID. LOGAN.

MAYRE & LOGAN,

Attorneys at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK.

nov6 9tf Portland, Oregon

G. N. M'CONAHA F. W. WILEY

McCONAHA & WILEY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO

Hon Thomas H. Benton, St Louis, Missouri
Hon John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California.
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J. Neely Johnson, "
Hon T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
Hon John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon P. H. Burnett, "
Hon. John Welch, M C from Ohio.
Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.

Olympia, oct. 23, 1852 7tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c,

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.

Sept. 1852. 1tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

L. B. HASTINGS F. W. PETTYGROVE.

ALFRED A PLUMMER.

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,

Port Townsend, Northern Oregon

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Sept. 25, 1852 3tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ Shipping supplied at short notice

MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.

Sept, 6, 1852. 1tf

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1tf

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will Practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.

Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel

Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORTLAND, O. T.

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon

☞ Office in Morrison's Building, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

sept18 tf

Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

W. C. Holman Wm. M. Carpenter.

Woodford C. Holman & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome)

San Francisco, California.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFFERENCES

Ex-Gov. Burnett, Maj. William L. Smith, Page, Bacon & Co. } San Francisco.
Geo. Abernathy & Co } Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
David Shelton, A. M. Poe, } Olympia.

N B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

HENRY TOOMY JOHN REID.

HENRY TOOMY & CO.

LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

FOR SALE.

1 SET OF TINNERS TOOLS, by

M. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 20, 1852. 4tf

"THE COLUMBIAN."

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED AT
Olympia, Puget's Sound.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OREGON IN GENERAL, AND THE TERRITORY NORTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN PARTICULAR.

At the solicitation of a number of intelligent Gentlemen North of the Columbia River—who understand their own interests, and appreciate the advantages to be derived from the publication of a newspaper, if properly conducted, in their vicinity, the undersigned have been induced to engage in the undertaking at the place above designated.

We deem it both unnecessary and inexpedient to enter into a long list or promises, (as is too often the case in prospectuses,) with regard to results to be brought about by the establishment of a press in a new and growing country, like that bordering on Puget's Sound. Let it suffice to say, that if we are adequately sustained, we will use every effort to advance the interests of the people, and by a truthful representation of its superior advantages, endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that very desirable portion of Oregon. But should not due encouragement be given to justify an expenditure of labor, time and capital, an alternative is presented in other and many inviting vocations on the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably rewarded without the humiliation of an eternal solicitude for public patronage

It will be our object to promote the interests of all, unbiassed by party or sectarian views, and untrammelled by any man set of men, party, clique of faction whatever, and will receive dictation from no source in the discharge of our duty as journalists With a determination strictly to adhere to this position, we leave it with the intelligent people of North Columbia to decide whether the publication of a newspaper on the principles set forth will be to their advantage or not.

TERMS:

$5 per year—$3 per six months,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

J. W. WILEY,
T. F. McELROY

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &C



PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do. do.

Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;
Ladies and Gentlemens' Breast Pins;
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders,
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;
Gold Bracelets with setts;
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses;
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps,
Brittania Tea Pots and Pitchers,
Beads and Fancy Head ornaments,
Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks,
Pocket Knives;
Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

Portland, Sept, 13, 1852 3tf

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY
RUN AWAY!

ON Water street, between Third and Fourth, the undersigned will always be found ready to execute with neatness and dispatch, all manner of work in the line of

SHIP, GUN, AND BLACKSMITHING.

And knowing himself to be perfectly competent to give entire satisfaction in the execution of any and all branches of the above business, from a needle to an anchor, respectfully solicits all the patronage on the Sound, as sufficient hands will be employed for that purpose.

L. H. CALKINS.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept18 tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements.



THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb,
J. C AINSWORTH, master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.

Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.

Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.

sept18 tf G ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
"MULTNOMAH,"

CAPT. FOUNTLEROY having been completely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter run daily between Portland and Oregon City leaving Portland at 10 o'clock a.m., and Oregon City at 2 p.m.

The Multnomah will hereafter connect with the steamer Lot Whitcomb running to and from Astoria, touching at intermediate points.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or

J. M. BRECK, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1852 tf

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

THE WELL KNOWN FAST RUNNING STEAMER
"Washington,"

UNDER the command of her popular master, Capt MURRAY, will be prepared to commence plying between Canemah and Champoeg immediately, connecting with a stage [illegible] daily trips between [illegible] on very reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to Newell & Co., Champoeg; or to A. G. Hedges & Co., Oregon City.

Marvin & Hitchcock,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
PIONEER BOOK STORE.

MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,
San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Traders, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.

Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of the firm residing in New York City will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super-Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order
MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.
MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description.
FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers'; Westenhohn's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz selected in New York expressly for our trade.
GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.
LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c

SCHOOL BOOKS

Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffie's do "
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies; Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U S, in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.
Anthon's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Philip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding,
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars,
" German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.

The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and solicit orders which will be promptly attended to.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Sept. 18, 1852, 2tf San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of

Scrofula,	Mercurial Diseases,
Rheumatism,	Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stubborn Ulcers,	Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,	Bronchitis,
Salt Rheum,	Consumption,
Fever Sores,	Female Complaints,
Erysipelas,	Loss of Apetite,
Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c,	

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice. Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs. In man, Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any virulent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of the skin and flesh, a combination of these three classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All these properties are combined in this preparation, and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter, and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM

New York, July 27, 1849.

Messrs. A B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen, Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish, the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely *than any other part* She suffered also a long time from an affection or the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system. Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without affecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief, and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged, but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than *one dozen bottles*, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication is, that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief, (and that not in vain); as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

City and County of New York, ss— Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale at Oregon City by our agents,

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

Sept. 6, 1852. tf

Transportation.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND ORLGON, *via* ASPINWALL, NAVY BAY, *direct*

PER steamer EL DORADO, on Tuesday, April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havnana, on Saturday, April 24th, The splendid steamship

EL DORADO,

1500 tons, H. K. Davenport, U S. Navy Commander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., direct for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the company's steamers, and the

GEORGIA,

3000 tons, D. D. Porter, U. S Navy, Commander, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street, on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, via Havana.

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the well known, favorite United States Mail steamship

PANAMA,

to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers and mails. No detention at Panama,

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 35 miles of the river navigation, and also the expense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats off Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall.

The following will be the rates of fare to San Francisco —1st cabin, $315, 2d cabin, $270, steerage, $200

The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cabin, $65, 2d cabin $45, steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A Whitney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York.

sept. 18tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON!—THROUGH TICKETS NOW FOR SALE!

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP **ILLINOIS**, 2,500 tons' H J. Hartstein, U S. Navy Commander, being now ready for service, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P M, precisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street, North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE,

2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, commander, which steamer, is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for San Francisco without any delay.

The accommodations of these steamships are unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fastest ever launched—the Illinois having made the passage from New York to the Isthmus in seven days and fourteen hours, and the Golden Gate from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and eighteen hours

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona, at the head of river navigation.

Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New York to San Francisco

Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply to Charles A Whitney at the office of the Companies, 177 West street, corner of Warren street New York

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St LeRoy, Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Francisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at Astoria, and returning without delay with passengers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco from Panama. A safe and commodious river steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking passengers for St Helens, Portland, and Oregon City. For passage or light freight, apply to

E. KNIGHT, Ag't P. M. S. S. Co,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBROW, Agent, Portland Oregon

N B Passengers cannot be received on board without tickets from the Company's offices.

sept18 tf

New Stage Line!
Through by Daylight from Champoeg
TO SALEM.

E. DEPUIS, has just established a line of Stages from Champoeg to Salem, which is well stocked with superior American horses. This being the daily line, the stages will leave Champoeg on the arrival of the Washington, and other steamers. Also, one steamer leaves Salem every morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the proprietor pledges himself to employ none but experienced drivers and gentlemanly agents

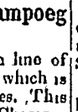
SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
sept18 tf W. H. REES, Champoeg.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE
FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,
VIA CHAMPOEG!

R. NEWELL & Co at Champoeg, are now prepared to receive, store and forward goods of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to—
Allen, McKinley & Co—Oregon City,
Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt Murray—on board the Washington,
R. Newell & Co.—Champoeg,
Griswold & Co—Salem,
Monteith—Albany,
W. W. Buck & Co, Marysville.

Champoeg, sept18 tf.

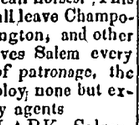
THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,
PORTLAND, OREGON.



THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house, which is pleasantly situated on Ash street, in the city of Portland, where he is prepared to accommodate with board and lodging all who may favor him with their patronage.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same J. BOOMIS, Proprietor.

HORSES! CUITANS!!



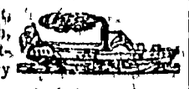
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is always on hand, ready and willing to accommodate the traveling community with very superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between Olympia and the Cowlitz river will do well to call at my stable in Olympia. Charges moderate.

JOSEPH TEBO.

Olympia, Sept. 5, 1852. 1tf

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS
TO OREGON,



TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North.

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sailing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers.

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following,

Offices.	Agents.
New York,	Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock.
Liverpool,	" John W. Hart.
Sacramento City,	" G E. Clark.
Marysville,	" Frank Rumrill
Honolulu, S. I,	" Mitchell & Hutchins.
Panama,	" Ran, Runnells & o
Portland, Oregon,	" W. B tway.
Oregon City,	" Allan, McKinlay & .o.
Astoria,	" Leonard & Green.
Pugets Sound,	" Crosby & Smith.
Milton.	" do do
Salem,	" Wilson & o
Great Salt Lake City:	

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.

Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
EXPRESS.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital $300,000—Office in S Brannan's new fireproof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS

Henry Wells, William G Fargo,
Johnson Livingston, James McKay,
Elijah P. Williams, Alphens Reynolds,
Edwin B Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith,
Henry D Rice

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President,
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

This company, having completed its organization as above, is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie, also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express, Pulten, Virgil & Co.'s Northern and Canada Express, and Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.

They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States; energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States

They will immediately establish offices at all the principal towns in California, and run messengers on their own account for the purposes of doing a general Express business. As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given.

S P CARTER,
General Agent in California.

Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

ADAMS & CO.'S
Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight
EXPRESS AND
BANKING HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that having established a house in Portland, we are now prepared to forward to and from

Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe,

GOLD DUST, VALUABLE PACKAGES, and every variety of freight

We dispatch per P M S S Co.'s Steamers, our regular Sem monthly Express, leaving here on or about the 10th and 25th of each month, in time to connect with the Panama steamers

We are prepared to forward and INSURE Treasure and valuables to any amount.

Having superior advantages for the forwarding of Packages and Freight, we are enabled to afford merchants and others increased facilities between San Francisco and Oregon

Bills, Notes, and other collections, attended to promptly.

EXCHANGE ON

BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
NEW ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO, &c

Deposits received on special or general account
Letters of credit given on our house in San Francisco

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

ADAMS & CO
NEWELL & CO, Agents.

Sept. 18, 1852, tf

DUGAN & CO'S
Oregon Express.

WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to

CALIFONIA, THE ATL'C STATES & EUROPE.

We have established agencies at all the principal tows and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send letters or packages to any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co, Portland, and Oregon City

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE

Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

sept18 tf DUGAN & CO

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,
OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE
276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Gov. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq., Portland; Capt Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.

sept18 tf

PROSPECTUS.
BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE,
REPUBLICATION OF THE
LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers,
79 Fulton, and 54 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censors of the British scolastic and literary world. By their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books; and by the epitomes which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general examination. They fill a place which American magazines cannot supply, for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific and literary, of the continent of Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain; and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world. Whoever subscribes, to them all, may read the ablest representatives of the principal parties into which the people of Great Britain are divided.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated Freedom and the rights of the people. When the war, apparently of extermination, was waged against France by British Tory rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first unfurled the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights the halls of legislation and even the throne itself to tremble The graphic and stirring delineations of those events, presented in the pages of that distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QTARTELY REVIEW,

whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures The two great political parties thus made strenuous efforts through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonist principles, and during a long series of years, these two leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and Tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works among them might be mentioned some of the most resplendent names on the scroll of fame. Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart (its present editor), Appenson, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahan, Dr Milman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed,) and that wounderful women of science, Mrs Somerville, with many others scarcely less celebrated. Then again in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one which it might be associated —we refer to Jeffreys, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCaulay, the first of whom during his long connexion with the Review actually wrote, on the average, one third of the articles that graced its brilliant pages, while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their great intrinic merit.

THE WESTMIMISTER REVIEW.

This able Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra liberals, so styled, of the British House of Commons, among whom Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the mouth piece of Benthanism.—This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people its pages has been rife, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduction of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, &c The astounding developments made a few years since, respecting the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles ever been directed against the aforementioned abuses, the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of church and State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his Free trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numerous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Reformer In many particulars the Westminster Review espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country, and therefore we may, without any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.

The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland led to its establishment, There was no Journal in the United Kingdom, which appeared to meet the necessities of the Anti-National-church agitation. Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption induced a new state of things, placing the actors in new positions of observation nor could they give utterance to their new perceptions of State and Church Policy—their new symathies—their new emotions, without some organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds among them, in the necessity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the North British Review. The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth century, nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking characteristics of the times, and the grand principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of the eminent men of Scotland took the field a century ago to write down, is now advocated and vindicated in this able work, and in the same literary metropolis

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre eminence among the literary production of the world, and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inqury is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated, that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault; and assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such rare advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however trite, also, may be the remark, it is not the less true, that the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own punishment With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the especial attention of their fellow citizens to the Reprints of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	per year.
For any two "	5,00	"
For any three "	7,00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8,00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9,00	"
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	10,00	"

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St. New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The continued success of this Magazine presents the strongest motives to the Publishers to make it still more worthy of the unprecedented favor with which it has been received by the public. The present number is embellished with the portraits of the eminent American writers Irving and Bryant, and a view of their residences, accompanied with original sketches of their literary character. Others, names distinguished in letters and science, will be made the subject of articles and pictorial illustrations in subsequent numbers.

The circulation of the Magazine is now sixty thousand, and is regularly extending in every part of the Union, No effort will be spared to render it a great National Work, both in regard to the richness and variety of its contents, and its adaptation to the wants of the American mind. The utmost care will be taken to present a faithful and pleasing picture of current English literature, while nothing will be admitted which can offend the most fastidious taste or the nicest sense of morality. As an agreeable and instructive publication for family reading in any portion of our vast Republic, the Publishers are determined that it shall be without a superior in the literature of the world.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns. The volumes of a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number New volumes commence with the June and December numbers

TERMS

Three Dollars a year, or Twenty five cents a number. The first volume is now ready, neatly bound in muslin, at Two Dollars. The Work may be obtained of Booksellers and Periodical Agents, and of the Publishers

Liberal arrangements will be made with the Trade and with Postmasters for efforts in circulating the Work, and Specimen Numbers will be supplied gratuitously.

The Publishers will supply mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Muslin covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty five cents each

Persons desiring the Work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents.—Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied

Address post paid, Harper & Brothers, 82 swiff street New York.

Educational.

Portland Academy,
REV. C. S. KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS.

THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May third. No student received for less than a half quarter, unless by express arrangement, and no name dropped from the roll until notice of discontinuance is given to the teacher.

The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition

For Primary Scholars each,	$6 00
Geography, Grammer & Arithmetic,	7 00
Mathematics and Natural Sciences,	7 00
Greek, Latin, and French Languages,	9 00
Drawing and Painting, extra,	5 00

We would assure the citizens of Portland and vicinity that it is the design of the Trustees of the Institution to make it every way worthy of their patronage. As soon as the number of scholars will warrant, it will be organized into primary, male and female departments. Frequent changes of books will be avoided, and no pains will be spared to make it all our patrons can desire

To those abroad, the Institution holds out as strong inducements as any in the Territory. It is commodious and new, beautifully situated and easily accessible from all points in the Territory.—Board can be had, on reasonable terms, in some of the best families in the city, and several young persons of both sexes can obtain places where they can pay their board in whole or in part by laboring mornings and evenings. Any communications addressed to James H. Wilbur or C. S. Kingsley in reference to the school accommodations for board, will be promptly attended to.

sept18 tf JAS H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,
J M KEELER, PRINCIPAL,

IS located in the town of Forest Grove, Tualatin plains This institution is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to the school may be assured not only of the healthfulness and beauty of the location—the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars their chief object.

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected on a site commanding a view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school.

Forest Grove is about equi-distant from the towns of St. Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie Oregon City, and Lafayette.

The terms of the Institution will commence as follows:

Spring term, the 2d Wednesday in March,
Summer term, the 2d Wednesday in June,
Fall term, the 3d Wednesday in September,
Winter term, the 2d Wednesday in December.

The terms will be eleven weeks each.

Tuition—primary studies--$6. Higher do. $8 per term. Board may be obtained in private families. G H. ATKINSON, Secretary.

N. B Mr. Keeler expects to be absent the summer term, on a tour to the states but returns as soon as possible—he is authorized to obtain apparatus, philosophical, &c., for the Institution: A competent teacher will be secured for the term.

sept18 tf C. H. A.

THE COLUMBIAN.

VOL. 1. OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852. No. 5.

THE COLUMBIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

WILEY & McELROY.

J. W WILEY, T. F. McELROY

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, $5,00, for six months $3,00.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING

One square, (twelve lines or less,) three insertions, $5,00; for every additional insertion, $1,00. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for "The Columbian"

ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

VIC TRUTT, Salem, Southern Oregon.

ADAM VAN DUSEN, Astoria.

U. E. HICKS, Salt Creek, Polk Co

JAMES HALL, Postmaster, Fort Steilacoom.

GEO B GOUDY, Lafayette,

WM. S CALDWELL, Hillsborough,

ROBERT NEWELL, Champoeg;

JAMES C. STRONG, Cathlamette,

ISAAC N. EBEY, Whidby's Island,

HENRY C WILSON, Port Townsend,

BALCH & PALMER, Steilacoom,

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JOHN R JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county;

A M. POE, Poe's Point

S S WILLIAMS, Washington City

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Herald, Oct 29.

News From Cuba.

The U S. mail steamship Crescent City, Lieut D. D Porter, commander, arrived at this port yesterday morning from New Orleans via Havana, in four days and eighteen hours from the latter place.

Mr Smith, the purser of the Crescent City, had been charged by the authorities in Havana with writing in newspapers of the United States against the Spanish government, and then circulating the papers in that city on the arrival of the steamer The Crescent City had been driven from the harbor on her previous trip by the Spanish authorities.

The interest has been so great to learn all about her second reception by the authorities, that we have been very careful to ascertain the full particulars for the Herald

The Crescent City entered the harbor of Havana at the first break of day, and it was supposed by those on board that it was owing to her not being seen until she was well inside of the harbor that they were not molested. At sunrise the Captain of the port came alongside, and asked for the obnoxious Mr. Smith, who he was told was still on board. He then informed Capt. Porter, that as the ship was in port no steps would be taken to turn her out, but that no communication would be allowed with the shore, or any one from the shore. Capt. Porter said that he desired to present his protest to the Consul, on which the Captain of the port politely offered to get further orders from the Captain General, in the meantime informing Capt Porter that the ship might lie in port as long as suited his purpose, and she might go to sea when she pleased, as they acknowledged no control over her, but communicate she should not in any manner. Such was the Captain General's orders, and by way of enforcing them, guard boats were placed on all sides of the ship, filled with the usual police that board foreign vessels. These poor fellows did not seem to relish the business altogether, as the sun was pouring down upon them, without any awning, and when the gong on board the Crescent City sounded the joyful call for breakfast—a call to which all the Spanish officials are politely invited on board the Crescent City—they looked sad enough, wishing, no doubt, that Capt Porter would go to sea, and relieve them from their imprisonment. Capt. Porter had no such intention however; but after breakfast, ordered the paint pots got up, and set the men to work systematically to paint the ship outside, from which manoeuver it was supposed by the guard boats that he intended to stay at least a week. In consequence of this, the police boats were relieved, and two boats, with regular crews, detailed from a frigate, to watch the Crescent City

At 9 o'clock the Captain of the port came alongside again, and informed Capt. Porter that he would not be permitted to lay his protest before the American Consul. He was asked by Captain Porter "of what use a Consul was, if American vessels in difficulty were not permitted to communicate with them; that in every civilized nation a consul was recognized as the representative of his country, and the law of nations entitled citizens to have access to him." The Captain of the port declined entering into a discussion of the matter, affirming (which was true) that he was exercising no authority of his own, but acting entirely under orders. The interview terminated, so did the outside painting, and steam was ordered up, the captain intending to drop two copies of his protest on board an American bark and brig lying in the lower harbor. When, just as the Crescent City was about moving ahead, word came off that Mr Morales, agent of the company, had permission to come alongside, which he did in a few moments after, in a shore boat, but accompanied by a government boat with three officers. Mr. Morales thought the difficulty could not be got over by Mr Smith sending a written denial to the Captain General with regard to the accusations of Peter Hicks This Capt Porter refused to permit, as he had made (himself) two disavowals which had not been received; nor would he permit any correspondence from any officer on board the ship to go to the authorities, he considered it beneath the dignity of the company to make further explanations Capt Porter also refused, on his own part, to hold any correspondence with any one on this matter except through the United States Consul It was then endeavored to ascertain from Capt. Porter the nature of the document he wished to send to the Consul, and if it contained a disavowal of the charges against Mr Smith — They were informed that it was a protest, and that if referred to the two former disavowals made by Capt. Porter, but at the same time it was written in plain terms — The object evidently was to get some kind of apology or acknowledgment of wrong on the part of Mr. Smith, which would enable them to settle the affair which was becoming rather troublesome In this, however, they received no assistance from the Crescent City, and, after some discussion amongst the Spanish officers, they offered to go on shore and see if it was not possible to get the protest delivered to the Consul, and thought it could be done if it was first ascertained whether the document contained anything offensive to the Spanish government Information on this matter was denied them, notwithstanding which, the officers did go on shore with Mr Morales, and after some time, the Acting Consul, Mr Moreland, came alongside in a government boat, in company with the Captain of the port The Consul was not, however, permitted to come on board, nor allowed to write home by the Crescent City. Capt Porter delivered his protest in person

After being informed by Mr Moreland that nothing more could be done, the Crescent City put to sea, "neither subdued nor conquered"

As she passed the custom house thousands were assembled to witness her departure The star spangled banner was run up to her foremast head as she passed, and, as it floated out upon the breeze its stars looked as bright and its stripes as unsullied as on the day America adopted it Not a sound was heard from that vast multitude, but there were beating hearts in that crowd, filled with hope that the insult to that flag would be avenged, and many silently attested their respect by uncovering their heads, as the steamer, under a full head of steam swept by the mole

As the Crescent City passed by Moro Castle, she fired a gun in honor of the flag that floated proudly at her foremast head, and seemed to bid defiance to the frowning castles of despotism.

On the arrival of the Crescent City in New York with the above intelligence, some excitement ensued A Spanish junta was formed, some guns fired, and a meeting of the Empire Club held in the Park, over which presided the notorious Capt Rynders, who with his procession marched down and saluted the steamer

Capt Porter had been received with great enthusiasm, but being a Government officer, had declined participating personally in any of the demonstrations. An immense mass meeting, estimated at 20,000 people had been held at New Orleans to express indignation at the insult offered our flag.—The Spanish newspaper there had been suspended in consequence of the excitement.

Our government had ordered the sloop of war, Cyanne, and the U S. steamship Powhattan, to Havana to sustain our interests there

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REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The news from this quarter is quite threatening. A revolution has broken out in the capital. Gens. Macadiaga and Piran headed it with four battalions of the National Guard. Gen. Urquiza marched against Buenos Ayres with a force of 16,000 men. The partisans of Rosas are said to have been the means of the rebellion

A Constitutional Convention was to be assembled at Santa Fe. It was confidently believed be the press of Valparaiso, that the political constitution which, during the dictatorship of Rosas, was a mere fiction, would be then sanctioned, and that the country would be subjected to the pleasure and tyranny of the usurper of the public power in the Argentine Republic.

That brutes reason, we have proofs daily. A dog, for instance, going upon three legs, is evidently cyphering—he put down three, and carries one

The United States and Mexico.

Our relations with Mexico are in a sufficiently disordered condition to induce some concern. There can be little doubt as to the result, if any at all; should Mexico presist in the course she has pursued in the matter of the Tehuantepec grant, but the mode in which the result is to be arrived at, is the thing which just now engages some attention The Garay grant having been made and accepted in good faith, was, according to its terms, to be carried into execution by virtue of any resources which Garay could comm and The Mexican nation, in fact, was pledged to maintain any private individual or company succeeding or representing Garay, either natives or foreigners, in the undisturbed enjoyment of all the rights granted to him. Garay was, in 1843, put in possession of the lands conceded for the purposes of the grant, which I.e, as the reader will perceive by reference to the map, in the departments of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz Garay, subsequently assigned his grant to Messrs Manning and Mackintosh, subjects of Great Britain, and this assignment was recognised by Mexico by two official acts. First, by an order issued by Herrera, at the instance of the English company, requiring the Governors of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz to prohibit the cutting of mahogany on the lands conceded by the grant, by any persons but those authorized under the holders of it—the English company Secondly, by refusing, at the time negotiations were in progress between the United States and Mexico at the close of the late war, to cede a right of way to the United States ascross the isthmus, in these terms '—"That Mexico could not treat on this subject, because she had, several years before, made a grant to one of her own citizens, who had transferred his right, by authorization of the Mexican Government, to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico could not dispose"

In 1848 this right was purchased of the English company, who failed to carry out the purposes of the grant, by Peter A. Hargous, a citizen of the United States An American company was then formed, in order to effect the original project Mexico was duly apprised of the design, indicated assent, and a treaty securing to the two governments the joint protection of the enterprise was suggested. "The government of Mexico," the report of the Senate proceeds to say, "at once assented to enter into negotiations for the proposed treaty, and a convention, for the government protection of the work thus to be executed by American citizens, as assignees of the Garay grant, was concluded at Mexico, in June, 1850, and sent to the United States In this convention, certain modifications being suggested by the Secretary of State at Washington, it was returned to our Minister in Mexico, and the whole terminated by a new convention, signed at Mexico on the 28th of January, 1851, with the approval of President Herrera This last convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States and returned to Mexico, and finally rejected by the Mexican Congress in April, 1852"

It is morally and physically certain, that Mexico acted neither unadvisedly nor independently, and for the promotion of her best interests, she could have chosen no better course than an intimate alliance with the United States, in so imposing and important a work as that contemplated in this grant. Moreover, the movement on the part of the company, afforded the assurance, that the object contemplated would be effected, and invited the Mexican government, virtually, to a participation in the enterprise. And to all this, assent was maintained up to the 28th of January, 1851. Between that time and April 1852, the policy of Mexico has undergone a change, and the whole project is now resisted on the ground, that the Garay right suffered a lapse in the failure to commence the work, according to the original grant in 1845. Salas, however, who was then wielding the Dictatorship of Mexico, renewed the grant in 1846, and this renewal is now declared void, because Salas was a usurper. But, the entire validity of the claim has been since abundantly established and officially recognised by the Mexican government in the several acts stated above.

In vindicating the rights of our citizens, the government of the United States has hitherto acted cautiously, but firmly—in at once a hopeful, confiding, and conciliatory spirit. Correspondence on the subject has transpired between the Mexican authorities, and the Secretary of State of the United States, and President Fillmore himself — The claims and the rights of the American company have been pressed urgently and fairly, under the terms of the grant, until, by the late action of the Senate, the ultimate demand of this government has been announced for the consideration of Mexico.

There is too much cause to apprehend that in this, as in many other kindred matters, we are forced into antagonism with the subtle policy of England. In every quarter of the globe, English interests contrive to interpose some obstacle in American progress Were British diplomacy of the frank and candid nature as that of the United States, these difficulties would never arise; but British policy is averse to candor. It is tortuous, designing, and too often nefarious. In the present case, if, as we suspect, Mexico is influenced by English jealousy, it is base enough. For England has had this very Garay grant in the hands of her own people, and might have wrought it to her own most selfish and sordid purposes. It passed into American possession just as it became valuable—when California developed her golden resources, and the Pacific unfolded the treasures of commercial enterprise. Then England would, no doubt, have gladly recovered possession of the Garay grant. It was, too late.—[Baltimore Sun.

ERROR OF EXTREME COLD.—The intensity of cold experienced by the expeditions engaged in the search of Sir John Franklin, was truly, astonishing. Doctor Sutherland states in his journal, recently published in London, that Pastorelli's spirit thermometer stood at 40 degrees below zero; and the mercury in Fahrenheit was frozen as solid as a leaden bullet. Even under cover, between decks, it was 10 degrees below zero Vinegar, porter and ale were frozen in the casks, castor oil became as hard as a horn; and the other liquid contents of the medicine chest were in a state as little adapted for use had they been acquired. Of the effect of the cold on metals, the Doctor says

"It was necessary to be very careful with our drinking cups. Tin never suited, for it always adhered to the lips, and took a portion of the skin along with it. A dog attempting to lick a little fat from an iron shovel, stuck fast to it and dragged it by means of its tongue, until by a sudden effort, he got clear, leaving several inches of the skin and subjacent tissue on the cold metal. One of the seamen endeavoring to change the size of the eye of the splice in his track-rope, put the marling-spike, after the true sailor-fashion, into his mouth; the result was that he lost a great portion of the skin of his lips and tongue"

DEAD LETTERS.—During the last quarter one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one letters were returned to the Dead letter office, in the Post Office Department.—These contained $10,689, in the aggregate. Recently, about one million and a third of such letters were publicly destroyed, a bonfire being kindled with them on the Mall We yesterday saw a large number of the various articles transmitted through the mail, the majority of which will never come into the possession of those to whom they were addressed. Amongst these may be mentioned a horse shoe; a ginger-cake, the postage on which was $2,10, a donation to a church, being a cake in a paper box, a quilt, a New Year's present to a bachelor, a Dutch pattern for a child's dress, a pin cushion, the stand of it the bottom of a glass lamp, the postage $1, the intrinsic worth as many cents, a zinc frame belonging to a galvanic battery, postage $17, a stone, weighing two pounds, addressed to a gentleman by "Eliza," as a sample of his generosity; a pair of men's boots sent to a lady, a large bottle of salve, and a bundle containing a coarse shirt, a pair of blue stockings, and a razor —[Washington Republic, Oct 9

WOMEN AND MEN.—Women, especially young women, either believe falsely, or judge harshly of men in one thing. You, young loving creature who dream of your lover by night and by day—you fancy that he does the same of you? He does not—he cannot, nor is it right he should. One hour, perhaps, your presence has captivated him, subdued him to weakness, he next will be in the world, working his way as a man among men, forgetting for the time being your very existence Possibly if you saw him, his outer self hard and stern, so different to the self you know, would strike you with pain Or else his inner and diviner self, higher than you dream of, would turn coldly from your insignificant love. Yet all this must be, you have no right to murmur. You can not rule a man's soul—no woman ever did—except by holding unworthy passions Be content if you be in his heart, as that heart lies in his bosom—deep and calm—its beatings unseen, uncounted, oftentimes unfelt, but still giving life to his whole being —[The Head of a Family

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NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE — The directors have given notice that the first column of the building would be erected on the 26th October. The Mayor and civic dignitaries, were to be present. The Governor has been invited. The masonry is very nearly done. The great octagonal outline of the building is clearly marked out by a broad stone foundation, and the ground is dotted over by the granite capped piers which are to receive the columns of the building Reservoir Square begins to make quite a show, and it is plain that the Palace will be the largest affair in the vicinity.

FROM BOLIVIA.—We observe that the extent of the revolutionary movement, which was published as only an attempt to assassinate Gen. Belzu, proves to be greater than was supposed. The Peruvian government, too, is charged with having aided and abetted in the said movement through its frontier provinces At any rate, matters are not entirely quieted.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at Clinton, Ga., on the 10th Oct, at intervals of thirty-five minutes.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The Polynesian of the 2d of November says California slugs are at a discount of 3 per cent; and will soon be at 5. That paper advises persons going there to produce for bring small coin with them.

THE WHALING FLEET.—The Polynesian says, "We have now in the harbor of Honolulu something over one hundred whale ships, while there are or have been at Lahaina about 50, and at Hilo about 25, during the present fall season. The amount of oil and bone on board the ships already reported is as follows:—11,329 bbls sperm, 218,100 bbls. whale, 2,986,833 lbs. bone.

The best voyage in the list is that of the ship Niagara, Clough, which is out 12 months, and has 3,200 bbls whale oil and 50,000 lbs. bone. The whole fleet, with but few exceptions, have done well, but we can give but a few of the best, and refer our readers the list of the whole The French ship Nil, 12 months out, has 2,000 bbls. oil and 27,000 lbs. bone; French ship Orion, 12 months out, has 1,800 bbls. oil and 15,000 bone, American ship Splendid, 11 months out, 2,500 bbls oil and 38,000 lbs. bone; Bremen ship Republic, 10 months out, has 1,250 bbls of oil and 14,000 lbs bone, American ship Ocean, 27 months out, has 4,100 bbls oil and 40,000 lbs bone, American Montezuma, 14 months out, has 112 bbls. sperm, 2,100 bbls. whale and 25,133 lbs. bone; the Emerald, 14 months out, 190 sperm, 2,260 whale, and 3,400 lbs. bone, the Massachusetts, 10 months 100 sperm, 1,300 whale and 18,000 lbs. bone, the Magnolia, 13 months, 2,100 whale, 35,000 lbs bone; the Isaac Howland, 15 months, 3,200 whale, and 55,000 lbs bone.

The past season has been a most successful one for this branch of commerce in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and more ships and more oil will have touched here by the time the season closes than any previous year Could ships be procured to freight the oil home, much more would be shipped than ever before from these islands. Six merchant vessels have already filled up for the United States with oil and bone, and we have been informed that ten more could be freighted were that number here for that purpose. Four ships were engaged at San Francisco to come here for freight, but they have not yet arrived, although the time has passed when they were expected."

There were upwards of 3,000 sailors on board these vessels in port,

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TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Louisville Democrat relates the following touching incident:

"An aged mother—a woman of seventy years—left her home in the Emerald Isle, some ten weeks ago, to seek the abode of her children, who are now residing in Louisville. After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New Orleans, a short time since, and soon she was surrounded by her children Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and the daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost She pronounced a blessing upon her children and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children, and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms Physicians were called to her aid, but could afford no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now "sleeps well" in the green earth of her new made home How strange, how sorrowful and how touching are the incidents of life!

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP MOBILE, AND 72 LIVES.—English advices mention the total loss of the American ship Mobile with 72 lives. She belonged to Bath, Me, and sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans on the 27th Sept., with a crew of 23 hands, and 60 passengers, all of whom with the exception of 6 perished. On her first night out a heavy gale sprung up, and the second mate, who had mistaken his orders to steer W S W. had steered W. N' W, and made the lee shore, when the captain was called. In half an hour the ship struck on the Arklow Bank, and soon after began to break up. In consequence of the high sea, the boats could not be launched.

Many thrilling incidents occurred on board the wreck A lady in the cabin had upwards of £500, which she offered to a sailor, but he rejected the proffered gift, as it would be useless to him in such circumstances. In a few minutes a sea swept the lady overboard. The sailor, however, was among the saved.

The captain and crew did their utmost to save the ship, till one after another were washed overboard and lost. The Mobile was 1000 tons burthen, and a new ship.

JUVENILE SMARTNESS.—"Sammy, run to the store and get some sugar."

"Excuse me, ma; I am somewhat indisposed this morning. Send father, and tell him to bring me a paper of tobacco along."

Late from China.

The San Francisco Evening Journal of Nov 24th has dates from China to the 23d of August, three days later than previous advices. The Overland China Mail says:

The hull of the American clipper bark Antelope, which got on the soft mud above Woosung was sold for $1,050, and was afterwards raised and taken to Shanghae. No further report of the loss of the Hoogly is given.

The Mail also contains an account of the breaking up of the rebels in Kwang-si, and the end of the Tien-teh. Tien-teh, the leader of the rebels, has fallen into the hands of the government, and is said to have been executed at Pekin on the 15th of June. The rebellion is regarded among the Canton Chinese as finished.

Bodies of dispersed insurgent have since committed great excesses, sparing neither lives nor property. This is said to have been particularly the case at the two towns of Ssanen-chae in Kwang-si, and Sau-chau in Hu-nan

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have despatched the screw propellers Chusan and Formosa to Sydney, to form the alternate monthly communication between Singapore, Batavia, Swan River, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Philip and Sydney, with a view of performing a few experimental trips and organizing the necessary arrangements, previously to the commencement of the contract mail service in January 1853 The full passage money from Singapore to Adelaide is fixed by the Company at $216; to Port Phillip and Sydney $240.

Usefulness

The very first study of life should be in connection with the inquiry, "How shall I make myself useful? But it is much more natural for us all to study how we shall enjoy life What shall I eat? what shall I drink, and wherewithal shall I be clothed? are what the nations seek after, says the "Book of Truth." But if we look at things aright, we shall see that the whole of life may be summed up in USEFULNESS! When Rev. Dr. Jackson of Vermont, was about to part with a daughter just married, he said, "I want you to remember this one thing—ALL YOU GET OUT OF LIFE IS USEFULNESS" This was advice worthy of a philosopher, who had taken a right view of things here.

What are a few fleeting pleasures connected with the routine of society, compared with the reflection of him who can look back from the bed of death on a life spent in doing good. The pleasures of such a man are then to come. To him it will be said, "Forasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, you have done it unto me; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Such a one has filled up life according to its original design. But those who squander away their time, after present pleasure, like the painted butterfly, or in hoarding up shining dust like the sordid miser, will find in the end that they have greatly mistaken the object of life, as well as its duties. We should so use life as to leave the world better for our having been in it. That is living to some purpose.

WATER DRINKING.—Professor Silliman closed a recent lecture by giving the following advice to young men:

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco, and opium, and everything else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutricious food, and mild diluent drinks of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things, except rest, and due moral regulations of all your powers, to give you long, happy and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close"

UNABLE TO DECIDE.—A very interesting old maid we once saw, during a religious revival was induced to go forward and be prayed for. One of the ministers asked her if she felt herself under the influence of the Holy Spirit Placing her hand on her stomach, she replied, "I feel something here, but I don't know whether it is *wind or religion*"

Winter commenced in good earnest in Canada in the early part of October. The mountains near Quebec were covered with snow, and ice had formed on standing water to the depth of half an inch At Owen's Sound, in the upper Province, two inches of snow lay on the ground.

The Secretary of the Fayette county Bible Society in Ohio, reporting the annual meeting of that Society, says: "Thirty-five years ago, we had thirty distilleries in our county, and no church; we have now thirty churches and no distillery."

The receipts from customs of the last quarter, now that nearly all the returns have been received and registered, are found to be about $15,350,000. This would show an immense excess, if continued throught the year, over expenditure, and will swell the already existing surplus to the neighborhood of $60,000,000.

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…er rights, zealously guarded,
…with the most implicit confi-
…wherefore should they not?
…le valley possesses supreme
…the law making power of the
…regon"—furnishes nearly all
…of the legislature, and is well
…pressed to herald the will and
…le people to their representa-
…tives. Their every desire must FIRST be
…tified—their every want must FIRST re-
…ceive attention from their delegates; and
…if THEY procrastinate, or fail in acceeding
…to their inordinate, and, perchance, extrav-
…agant demands—woe, woe to the unfortu-
…nate law-makers! they would find the pois-
…oned shirt of Nessus in the wrath of the
…Willamette press!

As much as we may depricate the agita-
tion of party politics in northern Oregon—
conceiving, as we do, that such agitation
would be both unnecessary and inexpedient
—productive of no good results, but in the
present aspect of affairs, calculated to di-
vide and distract our citizens when harmo-
ny and unanimity is so essential; yet, while
we would that the legislative assembly
would act towards our new country unbiass-
ed by political feelings or party motives, we
would beg leave to remind that honorable
body, that the authority claiming ascenden-
cy in the legislative department of our ter-
ritory is DEMOCRATIC; that the party which
rejoices in that name, proudly vaunts of en-
tertaining the sentiment of "equal and ex-
act justice to ALL—special privileges to
NONE"—"equal rights, equal laws and equal
JUSTICE to all men"—of whatever sect, or
party—religious or political.

Should the legislative assembly at its
present session give practical illustrations
of the doctrine taught in theory by the par-
ty in the majority, northern Oregon will be
content; and during the remainder of the
time which may be allotted to her to re-
main in her present dependent condition as
part of the "territory of Oregon," she can
thenceforward look with confidence to the
legislative assembly, assured of receiving a
proportionate share of consideration, which
will the better prepare her for assuming the
prerogatives of independent territorial ex-
istence.

Neither the legislative assembly, nor the
people of southern Oregon can look with in-
difference upon the recent action of the
people of this part of the country with ref-
erence to a separation; and while our citi-
zens wish to part with their southern neigh-
bors on terms of good understanding, they
earnestly ask the co operation of the legisla-
ture and citizens of the Willamette valley
generally, in furtherance of that object.
A division is inevitable—demanded alike
by the northern and extreme southern por-
tions of the territory, and against which,
CENTRAL Oregon can oppose no just or rea-
sonable objection. A decent respect to the
wants, interests and requirements of our cit-
izens should dictate the course to be pursu-
ed by the legislature, and the justice and
necessity for a speedy consummation of that
for which we ask, appeals to the native
sense of right and magnanimity of the peo-
ple of the Willamette, that they yield not
only a willing and hearty acquiescense in
that which we demand, but that they also
lend us their aid and assistance in its speedy
procurement.

In its memorials to congress then, we ear-
…islature to remember nor-
…prayers. We trust it
…il legislature, that
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…n a river, with an
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…Flattery
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…at once
territorial

lands; and finally, that the attention of con-
gress be particularly directed to the neces-
sity of making an immediate appropriation
for the survey and construction of a MILITA-
RY ROAD, LEADING ACROSS THE CASCADE
MOUNTAINS INTO NORTHERN OREGON. A
road of that description is particularly im-
portant to government, for the convenient
withdrawal and forwarding of troops and
stores to military stations here; for the in-
ternal peace and tranquility of our country
for the safety and protection of the settle-
ments which will soon be made on the Ya-
kima, and as a thoroughfare for the people
of the Pacific coast generally. An appro-
priation of a few thousand dollars, authori-
zed to be expended for that purpose early
in the summer, before the arrival of the
next immigration, would prove of more es-
sential service to northern Oregon than all
other legislative acts combined, that could
possibly be passed for her benefit, and ad-
vance her in wealth and numerical impor-
tance in a single year, more than five years
could accomplish by accessions within our
present almost imprisoned, yet beautiful and
inviting country. Northern Oregon expects
that the legislature will ask the serious con-
sideration of congress to these matters.

But the foregoing is not all that the peo-
ple of northern Oregon have a right to ex-
pect from the legislative assembly; there
are many matters of a domestic character
seriously requiring prompt and decisive leg-
islation by the people of the territory gen-
erally, and over which the legislature pos-
sesses competent and exclusive jurisdiction.
The wants of our people require the estab-
lishment of several new counties north of
the Columbia river—the convenience of the
people having business in courts of justice,
as well as that the territory be reduced to
counties of convenient size, require the ac-
tion of the legislature in reference there-
to. The present county of Thurston em-
braces all the territory north of Skookum
Chuck up to the British possessions, includ-
ing all the Islands in the Sound and Straits
to the Pacific ocean—amongst which is
Whidby's Island, large enough of itself to
form a county of well adjusted proportions.
The counties in our judicial district should
be definitely arranged and attached—our
county lines modified, and marked with un-
mistakable precision, and seats of justice es-
tablished throughout the several counties
If appropriations are to be made for the con-
struction of territorial roads, northern Or-
egon can certainly present as strong a claim
in point of NECESSITY, as any portion of the
territory. A territorial road established up
the Cowlitz river for a distance of only about
thirty miles, would prove of almost incalcu-
lable benefit to both northern and southern
Oregon, and open up at once an increased
and comparatively easy means of communi-
cation between those divisions of the "terri-
tory of Oregon."

Road up the Cowlitz River.

We take the greatest pleasure in giving
publicity to the fact—on the information of
Mr. F. A. CLARK, Cowlitz landing—that
subscription papers are in circulation for
the construction of a practicable wagon road
up the Cowlitz river from a point opposite
Monticello, to intersect at the landing, the
road leading to the head of Puget Sound—
We learn that it is the determination of the
citizens of Lewis county, to let no consid-
erations deter or thwart them from a speedy
completion of the project; and to which,
in the name of the citizens of Thurston, we
respond a hearty "AMEN"—God speed you
in the highly necessary and laudable under-
taking. There is not a resident of the
"territory of Oregon" at all conversant
with the present and ONLY means of com-
munication between the northern and south-
ern divisions thereof, but must be compell-
ed at once to admit the absolute and indis-
pensable necessity for the immediate con-
struction of a good wagon road in the direc-
tion indicated. Why is it that hundreds of
families of this year's immigration are at
this time huddled together in the already
flooded valley of Willamette, with anxious
eyes directed towards our inviting borders?
Why is it that five hundred or a thousand
families of this year's influx are not even
now in the occupancy of our beautiful and
fertile prairies with their flocks and domes-
tic herds, and the lands becoming subject to
the hand of the agriculturalist in the growth
of grain? It is because of the almost ut-
ter impossibility attending an entrance into
our country, particularly at this season of
the year. A road up the Cowlitz river is
second in importance only to the construc-
tion of a route across the Cascade moun-
tains, and should the legislative assembly
at its present session vouchsafe to make ap-
propriations for the benefit of territorial
roads generally, it is earnestly to be hoped
that the citizens of northern Oregon, will
receive a proportionate share of "material
aid" for their assistance in the completion
of the above mentioned highly important
territorial thoroughfare.

Death of Hon. Daniel Webster.

The melancholy announcement made by
us last week on the authority of the San
Francisco papers has proved painfully cor-
rect, and the papers of every political com-
plexion come to us by the last mail clad in
the weeds of mourning for the death of DAN-
IEL WEBSTER. The disease which termin-
ated the illustrious earthly career was of a
dropsical character, and with which he had
been seriously afflicted for some time previ-
ous to receiving the dread summons of the
king of terrors. He expired at his residence
at Marshfield, at twenty minutes past three
o'clock, on the morning of October 24th
Within a few years what havoc has the grim
monster made amongst the mighty defend-
ers of American honor on the tented field,
as well as amongst the great expounders of
constitutional law—tried champions of our
national rights, and steadfast supporters of
our republican institutions. Within the last
few years a president and ex-president of
the United States have passed through the
vale of death; the ominous beat of the muf-
fled drum, has sounded the funeral march to
the grave for a large concourse of gallant
and accomplished army officers, and the
solemn notes of the mournful bell have an-
nounced at intervals, that here and there a
STATESMAN—the pride of American free-
men, and the admiration of the world, has
passed to his reward. Where are now the
senators whose masterly intellects and tow-
ering genius have left their impress upon
the world—gave mould and fashion to our
laws and institutions, and whose names will
live on imperishable record? Where now
are Wright, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Ben-
ton, Cass and Buchanan? Where are those
once seven bright stars that were wont to
compose a clustre, and the radience of whose
giant minds shone for so long a time with
such effulgence in the American senate—
dispelling all darkness within the council
chamber, and giving strength, vitality and
dignity to that body as well as a name the
most enviable on the earth? The four first
have passed behind a cloud. The irrevoca-
ble fiat of "ashes to ashes, dust to dust!"
has been passed upon them, and they have
been stricken from the bright sphere of
their usefulness. The remaining three are
"old and well stricken in years," and will
probably never be returned to the theatre
of their former triumphs.

——"When misfortunes come,
They come not singly, but in battallions."

In the first number of the "Columbian"
it become our painful duty to record the
death of Hon. HENRY CLAY, and now the
nation is in mourning for the death of his
great compeer in the American senate.—
CLAY and WEBSTER have been familiar
household words throughout the length and
breadth of our beloved country, for which
they have done so much; and their names
will go down to posterity, and their memo-
ries cherished within the "heart of hearts,"
and brightest page of "the book and vol-
ume" of our country's history, until "cha-
os shall come again."

It has been nearly forty years since Mr.
Webster first entered the house of represen-
tatives of the American congress from the
state of Massachusetts, and from that event
to the time of his death "had borne his
blushing honors thick upon him," which
had been constantly extended to him by his
adopted state and through the general ad-
ministrations, closing a brilliant life of pub-
lic service in the seventy-first year of his
age, occupying the important position of
secretary of state

The mighty hath fallen, and who will
rise up to occupy his place? In his death
the country has lost one of its greatest states-
men, and most accomplished expounders of
constitutional law, and the world has lost a
"mind to comprehend the universe." The
affairs of government will be made to move
with their wanted regularity—time will
continue to roll on, and produce new states-
men to occupy the place of the great de-
parted, yet a thousand years may elapse and
the quotation still continue to be repeated in
truthfulness—"he was a man, take him all
in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again."

☞ We understand that every house be-
tween Olympia and the Cowlitz landing is
literally crowded with immigrant families,
and "the cry is, still they come"—to
which the people of northern Oregon re-
spond—"LET THEM COME!"—come along
with your families and stock this winter if
possible—scatter out and occupy our beau-
tiful prairies, and imitate the example of the
farmers of the Willamette valley, by putting
in as large crops as possible. Wheat will be
wheat next year. Flour is now selling here
at *only* $20 per cwt.

☞ BISHOP CHASE, founder of Kenyon
and Jubilee colleges, died recently from in-
juries received by a fall from his carriage.
Hon. WM. H HAYWOOD of North Carolina,
Col A. W. RUSSELL, post-master at India-
napolis, and JOHN L. STEPHENS, the distin-
guished author, and superintendent of the
Panama rail-road, are also dead

Editors' Table.

☞ But that we are forbid to tell the
secrets of our *sanctum ranch*, "our TA-
BLE" "could a tale unfold" about a mag-
nificent ROUND CAKE, and a large jar of cran-
berry jelly. And that is not half the story.
The "table" acknowledges its indebtedness
to the fair hands, and kind remembrance of
a LADY. Just think of that, and *howl*, ye
bachelor "illicums" of the "trypod" in
southern Oregon! Would'nt you like to
have something WARM over there?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Delegate"
must excuse us for refusing to publish his
communication. The best way to "adver-
tise" bad treatment received at a public
house is to cut its acquaintance.

The beautiful poetic selection of "Hope
in Sorrow," furnished by a lady correspon-
dent will appear next week.

☞ We are under obligations to Messrs.
GEORGE BARNS and S. NORRIS, Esqrs., for
large and acceptable packages of late papers
from ADAMS & Co, WELLS, FARGO & Co,
and NEWELL & Co.'s Expresses. The in-
creasing business on the Sound will soon
require the establishment of branch express
offices in northern Oregon, when we hope
to be able to repay *express favors* in a more
substantial manner, than with *thanks*. We
shall expect, in the absence of exchanges, a
continued remembrance from express pro-
prietors and agents.

☞ Messrs. BURGESS GILBERT & STILL,
booksellers &c., San Francisco, will accept
our thanks for late papers, periodicals, &c.
We hope to be able, ere long, to assist in the
increase of the business of that very popu-
lar firm, at least as far as northern Oregon is
concerned, and respectfully suggest a con-
tinuance of favors so kindly commenced.

Mr. W. H. BARNHART, agent for Wells,
Fargo & Co.'s Express, Portland, will also
accept our thanks for late papers

☞ On Friday last, 10th inst, a child
of Mr. Doffelmyre of Olympia, aged about
two years, was badly scalded by pulling on
to its head a cup of boiling water from a
window casement. Its head, face, breast
and back was scalded in the most shocking
manner, so much so, that for a time its life
was despaired of. We are happy to add
however, that it is fast recovering.

☞ At the late session of the commis-
sioner's court for Thurston county, held at
Olympia, a county road has been authorized
to be located and constructed from Yelm
prairie to McAllister's landing, on McAllis-
ter's creek—a distance of about ten miles,
and another running from Steilacoom City
to Dewamish Bay—a distance of about thir
ty miles On the first named, Messrs Jas.
McAllister, John Edgar and Wm. P Wells
have been appointed viewers, and on the
last mentioned, Messrs. L. M Collins, Wm.
N. Bell and John M. Chapman have been
appointed.

☞ The Expesses generally will please
accept our warmest thanks for their recent
kind remembrance of the "Columbian,"
and they can rest assured that their favors
are duly appreciated, and will be promptly
reciprocated.

☞ We were incorrectly informed last
week in relation to the cargo of the brig
"Jane" Capt Porter has just furnished
us with the following correct account: 100
barrels salmon, 80 heavy piles; 120,000
shingles; 15,000 boards, 40 sticks square
timber; 4 barrels cranberries; 20 cords
wood. The brig is now lying at Steilacoom,
and will be ready for sea in a few days.

☞ The ship "Persia" sailed on the
6th inst., from Steilacoom, with 330 barrels
salmon 650 piles; 50 sticks square timber,
40 cords wood.

☞ We have been informed that the
schooner "WILLAMANTIC" went ashore at
Gray's Harbor, mistaking the entrance of
that inlet for that of the Columbia river.—
We have received no particulars as to loss,
damage, &c., but understand that the vessel
has been deserted by the captain and crew,
who embarked in a small boat for the Co-
lumbia river.

☞ We would respectfully beg leave to
call the attention of the "sick and the af-
flicted" (if any amongst us,) to the medi-
cal card of Messrs. BROY & WILSON, in
another column. Dr. BROY, who is at pres-
ent on a visit at Olympia, and who will re-
main but a few days longer, is an experien-
ced and highly accomplished physician and
surgeon, and those whom it may concern,
would do well to avail themselves of the
advantage now presented.

☞ The snow fell on Sunday night and
during Monday last to the depth of near
six inches, followed by a few days of rude
and extremely unpleasant weather. This
is something rather unusual for Oregon, and
of course will be of short duration.

State Elections.

The last mail brought us returns from
the following states, from which it may be
safely inferred, if they furnish any indica-
tion as to the result of the presidential elec-
tion, that Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE has been
elected to that high station:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Democratic state offi-
cers, a gain of two congressmen, and 14,000
to 16,000 democratic majority in the aggre-
gate.

OHIO.—Democratic state officers—a gain
in congressmen, and a majority of from 5,000
to 10,000.

INDIANA.—Democratic by 18,000 major-
ity, Gov. Wright re-elected, and a gain in
congressmen.

FLORIDA.—Reported to have gone demo-
cratic by a small majority

CONNECTICUT.—The town elections have
resulted as follows: Fifty-seven towns dem-
ocratic; thirty-two whig; ten divided.—
The democrats make a net gain of ten towns
from last year The city of Bridgport, usu-
ally whig, has elected the entire democratic
ticket, by about fifty majority.

MARYLAND.—The city of Baltimore has
elected a democratic Mayor by 3,000 ma-
jority.

VERMONT.—Erastus Fairbanks, Whig,
has been elected Governor of Vermont by
the State Legislature, on a joint ballot vote,
by a majority of 16.; Wm. C Kettredge
was elected Lt. Governor.

☞ Messrs A. A. DENNY, and W. F.
PETTYGROVE, have recently received ap-
points from the department at Washington,
of post-masters; the former for Seattle, and
the latter for Port Townsend. A few addi-
tional appointments, with a mail route estab-
lished from San Francisco to the head of
Puget Sound, and another from Gray's Har-
bor to Olympia, would complete for the
present the most necessary mail facilities for
northern Oregon

☞ The people of the United States ap-
pear to have completely changed front from
Kossuth to *Kuba*. Large indignation meet-
ings have been held in all the principal
cities, denunciatory of the conduct of the
Cuban authorities in their recent high-hand-
ed and insulting indignity paid to the Unit-
ed States mail steamer "Crescent City,"
Capt PORTER, U S. Navy. Fillibusters
are in full flash again, and to prevent a se-
ries of protracted difficulties with the im-
becile government of Spain, we presume
Uncle Sam will find it necessary to take
that beautiful Island under his especial fath-
erly care and protection ere long

☞ The Duke of Wellington died at
Willmar Castle on the 16th of September
last, aged 83 years. The great hero and
his great rival are now at peace, and "sleep
the sleep of those that dream not."

☞ The "Statesman" says the commis-
sioners to superintend the erection of the
public buildings at the seat of government,
are doing everything in their power towards
the performance of the duties devolved up-
on them.

☞ Gen LANE has written a letter to
the editor of the Portland "*Weekly Times*"
from Evansville, Indiana, contradicting the
statement of senator Pearce, that his trip to
Oregon cost the government $12,483 90,
and alleges that the expenses incurred in
his passage to this territory did not cost the
government a single cent

☞ The "Statesman" failed to reach
this post-office by the last mail. We hope
to receive some of the proceedings of the
legislative assembly by the next

☞ We infer from the last number of
the "Times" that the "spiritual rappers,"
are "knocking" about Portland.

☞ Hon. JAMES WHITCOMB, U. S sen-
ator from Indiana, died at New York on the
18th instant.

FROM SHASTA.—The "Alta California"
learns that much rain and snow has fallen
recently upon the Trinity and Scott moun-
tains and in Scott and Shasta valleys. The
traveling has become exceedingly difficult
and uncomfortable in those districts. A
Spanish packer, on his way from Salmon
river to Scott valley, lost his entire train,
the mules becoming chilled to death by the
snows. Many other packers have recently
sustained losses in the same manner. The
recent rains have greatly increased the
price of provisions. In Yreka, flour is in
demand at $1 per pound. In Shasta City
the price of flour has increased frightfully.
It is now held at one hundred dollars per
barrel. At Middletown and One Horse
Town and other places in the country it is
selling for only thirty-seven and a half cts.
per pound.

CHICKENS.—The San Francisco "Times
& Transcript" of November 20, says:

"Among the cargo of an Oregon vessel
yesterday, were fifteen hundred domestic
fowls! The present market price is over
$20 per dozen, and the retail, from $2 to
$3 each. The same vessel also brought
500 hogs."

The discovery of what is true, and the
practice of what is good, are the most im-
portant objects in life

☞ We cheerfully give place to the fol-
lowing communication of a "Free Settler"
on Vancouver's Island, with the assurance
that all subjects of colonial grievance affect-
ing the residents, and our neighbors, on that
Island, can be freely discussed through the
columns of the "Clumbian." The subject
matter treated of in the following commu-
nication may be somewhat NEW to the moth-
er country, yet on that account is none the
less deserving the serious consideration and
action of the British government:

[FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."]

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND,
December 1st, 1852.

Messrs Editors:—Perhaps you will be
surprised at receiving a communication from
this quarter, asking you to make known our
troubles. But as we have no public organ
of our own, nor are ever likely to have, un-
der the present rules and regulations of this
Island, we adopt yours, and beg you will as-
sist us in laying our grievances before the
public, with the hope, thereby, of reaching
through your paper, the eyes of the law-ma-
kers and rulers of this our adopted home, to
the end that they may be induced to take
some steps for our redress and relief.

When we look over to your side of the
Straits, and see the numerous white sails go-
ing in and out of Puget Sound, we say to
ourselves—who and what are we? We have
equal beautiful scenery—equal rich valleys
—equal or better ship harbors, and equal, in
fact, in everything that God created for the
use of man; yet wherefore is it that we are
kept here in this dull and dreary position,
and so far behind you in our progress? It
must be this. You have immigrants arri-
ving by thousands; they have their choice of
lands when they erect their humble cot in
the country of their adoption, and they can
say in all truthfulness—*this is ours*, it is a
grant to us from our government through
the great ruler of all things, who enabled
us to arrive in safety, and take *possession* of
our new homes, from which we derive our
title. We of the Island arrive with high
hopes and glowing anticipations for the fu-
ture, but are compelled to pay ONE
POUND STERLING PER ACRE, for the
privilege of owning and cultivating our moth-
er earth.

We are promised this shall be used in im-
proving roads, building bridges, &c, but
instead of which we find our cash is remit-
ted to England, and secured with bolts and
bars, to *rust in the coffers* of the Hudson
Bay Company, while we remain victims of
misplaced confidence—without roads or
bridges—without anything to encourage us.
I fear we shall never be better off until this
RUINOUS £1 per acre system is done away
with. Why should they receive it for the
land? It cost them nothing—the money
can do them but little good, and ruins our
prospects in this beautiful land—our adopted
home.

A FREE SETTLER,
NOT A HUDSON BAY CO.'S MAN.

FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Oregon Vegetables.

Messrs Editors:—I am not in the habit
of writing paragraphs for newspapers, but
having recently returned from a short visit
to the Columbia river, and having had occa-
sion to call on Mr H. Huntington, a far-
mer at the mouth of the Cowlitz river, and
having been invited by that hospitable gen-
tleman to walk with him through his fields,
which are so beautifully filled with the most
luxurient growth of vegetables that I have
ever had the pleasure of seeing—and for the
purpose of letting the people in the states
know something about the productions of
our soil and climate, I have taken the trou-
ble to write this paragraph, which the peo-
ple in the states and elsewhere can rely upon
as truthfully correct in every particular.

Mr. H. exhibited to me the product from
one hill of potatoes, that weighed fifty-three
and a half lbs., and that of another, that
weighed forty and three fourth lbs. Mr. H.
has also grown hundred of bushels of tur-
nips of the most monstrous proportions—
We did not weigh any of them, but on an
average with a large proportion of them, a
half bushel will not contain more than *two*,
and many are too large even for that. His
cabbage is the largest that I have ever seen
for so large a field together, and for a quan-
tity of choice vegetable seeds, so scarce in
this part of northern Oregon, I hereby ac-
knowledge my indebtedness to the kind lady
of Mr H. Turnips that grow to a large
size throughout the different states in which
I have resided, are usually pithy, and un-
fit for use, but those of Oregon are perfectly
solid, and all kinds of vegetables are of a
superior quality.

In closing, I would say in behalf of my-
self and those that dined with me at Mr.
Huntington's, that our best wishes attend
himself and family, for the hospitable treat-
ment so generously extended.

WM. W. PLUMB.

From the Alta California, Nov. 25.

CALIFORNIA MARKET.

There is yet no apparent change in Flour. It
is difficult to say whether it will get up still high-
er or recede The demand continues gradual and
sales of small parcels are making at $40 for sacks
—and 42a43 in barrels.

Wheat, continues at 10a12 cents. Sales not
large. Beans 6 cents.

Provisions are jobbing off quite freely at fair
prices Butter at 45 cents. Pork, clear, in bbls,
$56; in half bbls, $29. Hams 20a23. Rice is
selling at 16 cents

The large quantities of lumber coming in the
market from Humboldt and Oregon, has had a
tendency to depress the market. Cargoes have
sold to day at $60, and a number to arrive at $58.

When is a blacksmith in danger of rais-
ing a row in the alphabet?

When he makes A poke R and shove L

FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Steilacoom City.

MESSRS EDITORS:—There is a very beautiful place upon Puget Sound, some twenty-five miles from Olympia, called "Steilacoom City," which I wish you to make known to "all the world and the rest of mankind," through the medium of your valuable journal. By doing so, you will doubtless confer great benefits upon the future residents of the town There never has been a great deal of notice taken of this place, and the fact is truly a surprising one to me, for I am well assured that it is one of the most delightful spots in northern Oregon for a family residence, and decidedly the finest town-site on the shores of Puget Sound. There are some people, perhaps, in this section of the territory, who will deny the truth of my assertion, but if they do, I shall certainly pity them for their stupid ignorance, or blame them for their wicked prejudice. I speak candidly and advisedly, and no one can, with any show of proof, accuse me of exaggeration.

I have not the slightest wish in the world to cry down or to hold up to ridicule any other place on these waters, or to say a word that shall lesson the value of any good and honorable citizen's "claim," but simply a desire that this place with its many beauties and great advantages may be visited by intelligent people. and that fair comparisons may be made between it and other town-sites. MORE ANON

[☞ We trust the above communication will have a tendency to stir up town proprietors generally, along the Sound, and elsewhere in northern Oregon, to the importance of giving publicity to the advantages possessed by their different town-sites, as well as descriptions of the character of the country in their vicinity.—Eds. Col]

More about Cuba.

The Cuban exiles, resident in New York. held a large and highly respectable meeting at Apollo Hall on the evening of the 19th, formed a Cuban Junta, received a banner, presented on behalf of two patriotic ladies, and issued a highly interesting manifesto relative to affairs in their native island, and the measures necessary for its redemption Several speeches were made, both in Spanish and English. Quite a number of ladies graced the scene by their presence.

Referring to the outrage on the Crescent City, the Washington Republic semi-officially says:

"With a view of ascertaining the whole aspect of the affair, it is understood that Judge Conkling has been instructed, during his stay in Havana, to obtain a full and authentic statement of the facts connected with the proceedings The country will perceive, therefore, that the Government are not indifferent to the force of events, or unmindful of the steps which they have rendered necessary What further action may be be called for in the premises, is a question altogether dependent upon the result of the inquiry now authorized."

Mr. Law had notified the Government that he intended to send the Crescent City to Havana again with the same purser, and that if she was fired upon he should surrender the vessel.

The New York Times says that 2,000 men and boys are under arms, drilling daily, in the streets of New York, and ready at any moment to leave for Cuba. It mentions, however, a rumor that the United States Government is about to take stringent measures for the suppression of these Fillibusters.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

"The President and the Acting Secretary of State, Mr Conrad, are reported to have expressed the opinion that the conduct of the Governor-General must be met by measures of retaliation, if not disavowed and apologized for by his Government."

A dispatch dated New Orleans, 12th October, says: "Senor Laborde, the Spanish Consul, took his departure from this city to-day for Havana. His departure was caused for fear of violence to his person, so great is the excitement in our city in relation to the recent action of the Cuban authorities."

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—A Cincinnati magistrate proposes to marry couples at one dollar a piece, if they will form clubs of twelve and all get "fixed" at the same time.

Masonic.

Olympia Lodge, U. D., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

All brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

Per order.

DIED,

At the crossing of Horse Shoe creek, near Fort Larime, on the 16th day of June, 1852, Samuel R. Patterson, of inflamation of the stomach,—aged 26 years.

Mr. P. was a native of Kentucky, but since the year 1849 was a resident of Lafayette county Mo. He was on his way to California. [Communicated.

NEW GOODS

HOURLY expected by Bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. A. B Gove, from San Francisco, at the store of the Kendall Co., by

JOS. CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Dec 15, 1852. 15tf

NOTICE.

THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and Sundays at 12 o'clock noon.

JOS. CUSHMAN.

Olympia Dec. 15, 1852. 15tf

ROUTES

And distances, (as established by common consent) from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—via the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c.

From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia,)	45 m
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz,)	3 m
" Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river,	19 m
" Forks to Warbassport, Cowlitz landing,	12 m
" Warbassport to Esq. J. R. Jackson's,	10 m
" Jackson's to Esq. S. S. Ford's,	20 m
" Ford's to Olympia,	30 m
Total from Ranier to Olympia,	84 m
" From Portland to Olympia,	129 m
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Balch's passage,)	25 m
From Olympia to Nesqually beach,	19 m
" Nesqually to Steilacoom,	7 m
" Steilacoom to New York,	27 m
" New York to Seattle,	5 m
" Seattle to Whidby's Island,	30 m
" Seattle to Port Townsend,	55 m
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness,	18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery,	84 m
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Penn's Cove,	25 m
" Col. Ebey's to Victoria, Vanc's Isl,	28 m
" Olympia to Cape Flattery, direct,	190 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery,	419 m

OFFICERS

JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON.

WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist Court for northern Oregon;
ISAAC N. EBEY, Legislative Representative,
Q A BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney,
A MARION POE, County Clerk;
WM. W. MILLER, Mast. Com in Chanc.;
A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff;
A A. DENNY, S. S. FORD, DAVID SHELTON, } County Judges,
D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer;
D. S. MAYNARD, J. M. BACHELDER, } Justices
R S. BAILY, Assessor,
EDMUND SYLVESTER, Coroner.

CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. PUGET'S SOUND, Olympia, November 10th, 1851

The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized The officers are—

SIMPSON P. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c, for the District—at Olympia

WILLIAM W. MILLER—Surveyor of Customs, &c, for the Port of Nesqually.

RETAIL

PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, NORTHERN OREGON—CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Beef, per lb.	14a16	Pickles, per jar,	50
Pork, "	20	Vinegar, per gal	50a60
Flour, per 100 lbs	20 00	Salt, per lb.	4a5
Potatoes, per bush.	1 50	Blankets, per pair,	8 00
Butter, per lb	1 00	Candles, per lb	62a75
Onions, per bush.	$4 00	Linseed oil, pr gal	2 50
Tallow, per lb.	12½	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Cheese, "	40	Tobacco, per lb	75a1 00
Eggs, per doz.	75	Soap, "	12a14
Beets, per bush	3 50	Sheeting, 4 4 pr yd	16
Sugar, per lb.	12½	Drilling, "	16
Coffee, per lb.	30	Axes,	2 00a3 00
Tea, "	75a1 00	Hewing axes,	8 50
Molasses, per gal	50a75	Brandy, pr gl	1 50a2 00
Salmon, per lb	10a12	Whisky, "	1 25
Saleratus, "	25	Gin, "	2 50a3 00
Chickens, per doz.	7 00	Hickory shirts,	1 00

Sawed lumber, fir, $50 per M; cedar, $55 per M, shingles, $5 50 to $6 per M piles, 6 to 10 cents per foot; square timber, 15 to 16 cts per foot, wood, $3 per cord

Third Judicial District.

Times of holding court in the different counties Clark county, on the Fourth Tuesday in April and November.

Clatsop county, on the Second Tuesday in May and November.

Lewis county, on the Fourth Monday in May, and Fourth Tuesday in October.

LEVI H. WOODS,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
NO 3, COFFIN'S BLOCK.
Portland, O. T, Dec. 4, 1852. 15tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec 15, 1852 15tf

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon,
AND
DOCTOR R. B. WILSON.
OFFICE—*Portland Hospital Front Street,*
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.
Doctor Broy is at present in Olympia, and will remain for two weeks.
Dec. 11, 1852—14ly

COLUMBIAN HOTEL,
Second st., Olympia, O. T.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house of entertainment, and is now prepared to accommodate, with the best fare the market can afford, all who may favor him with their patronage

WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor.
Olympia, Dec. 4, 1852. 3m13

CUSTOM HOUSE, DISTRICT PUGET SOUND, *Olympia, O. T. November* 18, 1852

To whom it may concern:

BY my direction the ship "Thracian," with her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., was this day seized in the name of the United States of America, and notice is hereby given of the filing of an information in the admiralty to enforce a forfeiture of the same The offence is, a fraudulent procurement of an American enrolment in the District of San Francisco."

SIMPSON P. MOSES,
Collector of Customs, &c.

Nov. 20—11tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the "Columbian" Office for "bonus money" are requested to "fork over" to Messrs. Wiley & McElroy, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same,

A. M. POE, Agent,

Dec. 11, 1852.

BALCH & PALMER,
MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and
San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whale oil potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.

Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco,
Schr. "Damariscove," Capt. Hathaway,
Brig "Geo Emery," Capt. Wilson,
may be relied upon for safe carriage of freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.

Orders for goods carefully filled and without delay.

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound.
CYRUS PALMER,
California street Wharf, San Francisco.
Oct 9, 1852. 5tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c

WEED & HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Notice.

I HEREBY warn and forbid any and every body from trading or bargaining with Clanrick Crosby or any one else, without due authority from me, for any part or parcel of a certain land claim, situate on both sides and below the mouth of Shutes' river, on Puget Sound, Oregon Territory, as I have and do make my claim, under the fourth section of the law of Congress approved September 27, 1850, to that undivided half of said claim upon which the saw mill at the mouth of said Shutes' river, and the adjacent buildings are erected.

ELIZABETH SIMMONS.
New Market, Dec 1, 1852 3w13

STRAY STEER.

TAKEN UP by the undersigned, living six miles east of Olympia, a four year old steer, red and white, branded on the horn with the letters H M D, and also on the left hip with a horse shoe—both ears short.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

S D RUDDELL
Dec 4, 1852—3w13

United States District Court of Oregon, Within and for the County of Lewis

THOMAS CHARLES THOMAS, vs WILLIAM PORTER. } *Attachment.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, a writ of attachment in favor of Thomas Charles Thomas, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of William Porter, the above named defendant, a non resident debtor, was duly issued out of the United States District Court within and for Lewis county, in Oregon Territory, under the hand and seal of the Clerk thereof, for the sum of five thousand (5,000 00) dollars, returnable to the District Court of the United States, in and for said county of Lewis, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of October A. D., 1852, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the house of John R. Jackson, Esq, in said county, which said writ of attachment was duly served and returned, and that proceedings will be had thereon in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided

JAMES C STRONG, Clerk.
Attest—F. A. Chenoweth, Att'y for Plff.
Oct. 29, 1852. 6w9

TO SHIP OWNERS AND
MASTERS OF VESSELS

THE undersigned is just completing an excellent new

DRY DOCK

three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommodation of ship owners and masters for the repair of their vessels—such as caulking, coppering, sparring and repairing generally.

A good opportunity will now be presented for the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, and will find all necessary conveniences for that purpose

Cargoes of spars for the China or English markets will at all times be furnished at the dock, by sending in bills designating the quantity and quality of such as may be required.

A part of a cargo now on hand.

JOHN L. BUTLER.
Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

OLYMPIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, OREGON.

THE undersigned having opened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, he will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords.

Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them

EDMOND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, Sept 1, '52 1tf

COWLITZ HOTEL.
A Great Disideratum!

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.

SADDLE HORSES,

Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.

I have a relay of horses at the residence of Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in one day from Cowlitz Landing.

sept11 tf F. A. CLARKE.

THE KENDALL CO.
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND, &
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Dealers in Oregon Produce and
LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:
Ship POTOMAC, Capt. A. B Gove,
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt Dan'l. Gove,
Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. G. W. Pinklam,
A good assortment of
DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash

For freight, passage or other business, apply to

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or
DR S. MERRETT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

CHAS. C TERRY & CO., thankful for past favors take this opportunity to inform their numerous friends and customers that they still continue at their well known stand in the town of New York, on Puget's Sound, where they keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, all kinds of merchandize usually required in a new country.

N. B. Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c.

New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country.

Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1852 1y1

NEW GOODS
To Arrive--Ex Ship "Thracian."
RUN HERE EVERYBODY!

A FULL SUPPLY of MOLASSES, PORK, CROCKERY, Sugar, Bread, Prints, Cross cut Saws, Grindstones, Flour, Broad Axes, Iron, Glass-ware, Ale, &c &c. hourly expected per Ship "Thracian," Scott, Master, from San Francisco.

Apply at the old stand.

M T. SIMMONS.
Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

"A FEW MORE LEFT."

PERSONS wishing to purchase some very superior town lots in Olympia, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on

A M. POE.

Several houses for sale or rent.
Olympia, Sept 1, '52 1tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Sept 11, 1852. 1tf

WANTED!

250 BUSHELS Cranberries, for which the highest market price will be paid.

A. J. MOSES.
Olympia, Oct 16, 1852. 6tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

HAYS, WARD & Co's new and splendid SAW MILL, 2 miles above Olympia at the falls of De Shute's river, is now in full operation, where they are prepared to do with dispatch all kinds of sawing, in any quantity, and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly filled, and cargoes furnished on the shortest notice.

HAYS, WARD & CO
Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply to

H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Aug 26, 1852 1 3tf

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,
Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE.
PORTLAND, O. T.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept 13, 1852. 3tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia, The house is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to

M. T. SIMMONS.
Olympia, Sept 1, '52. 1tf

SHAY & WATKINS,
Ship carpenters and House Builders.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Olympia, ship owners, and the people on the Sound generally, that they are prepared to do all work connected with the above business, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Ships can be repaired, and houses erected with dispatch, and in a manner not to be surpassed, in point of workmanship, on the Pacific coast.

Shop on Main street.
Olympia, Oct 2, 1852. 4tf

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOK
GREAT CHEAP BOOK,
NEWSPAPER AND
STATIONERY DEPOT!

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving, shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages; paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, gold and steel pens; lead pencils, drawing pencils, crayons and chalks, letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed boxes, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.

B. G. & S are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum:

MAGAZINES.

Harpers Monthly,	6	dollars.
Graham's Magazine,	6	do.
Gody's Lady's Book,	6	do
The National Magazine,	4	do.
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	10	do.
The Whig Review,	6	do.
The Democratic Review,	6	do.
Little's Living Age,	12	do.
Knickerbocker Magazine,	6	do.
Eclectic Magazine,	10	do.
The Banker's Mag. and Statis'l Reg.	10	do.
The Albany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer gardner, &c.,	1½	do.
The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c.,	10	do.
The London Lancet,	10	do.
American Journal of Medical Sciences,	10	do
Blackwoods Magazine,	6	do.
For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each,	5	do.
For two Reviews $8; three, $12; four,	16	do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year,	20	do.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Journal for California,	5	dollars.
New York Herald,	5	do.
New York Weekly Herald,	6	do.
New York Weekly Tribune,	6	do
New York Weekly Tribune for Califor,	5	do.
New York Spirit of the Times,	10	do
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,	6	do
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post,	6	do.
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper,	3	do.
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California,	5	do.
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript,	5	do.
Uncle Sam, Weekly,	5	do.
Waverly Magazine,	5	do.
Boston Museum,	5	do.
Boston Carpet Bag,	5	do.
Boston Investigator,	5	do
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp,	5	do.
Louisville Ky., Courier for California,	5	do.
Cincinnati Commercial,	5	do.
New Orleans Picayune,	6	do.
New Orleans True Delta,	6	do
New York Lantern, or Am. Punch,	5	do.
New York La Cronica Spanish,	10	do.
New York Staats Leiteing,	5	do.
New York Courier des Etats Unis,	6	do.
London Illustrated News Weekly,	20	do.
London Weekly Dispatch,	20	do.
London Weekly Times,	20	do.
Liverpool (Wilmer & Smith's) Times,	20	do.
Doublin Nation.	20	do.

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates.

Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe

One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

Country merchants, booksellers, pedlers and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco.
November 6th, 1852 9tf

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS
BY THE CART LOAD!

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS!

B. G. & S. continues to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlers, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

B G. & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N. O. Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St Louis Reveille, &c., &c.; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Doublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leiteing, New York Schnellpost, La Pressee, La Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
Portsmouth square, San Francisco,
November 6th, 1851. 9tf

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Stores,
SAN FRANCISO!

N. B. W. H. S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandize for sale on consignment.

He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandize,

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
PORTER'S LINE.

THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to Address

WILLIAM PORTER,
Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf San Francisco.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
CIVIL ENGINEER SURVEYOR, AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
sept13 tf ST. HELENS, O. T.

LAFAYETTE ...
STEIL... OREGON.

SIMON B. MAYNARD
MAYN...
Attorney
AND SOLICITOR
OFFICE—CORN...
nov6 9tf Portlan...

C. N. McCONAHA.
McCONAHA & WI...
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri
Hon John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California.
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal
Hon. J. Neely Johnson,
Hon. T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon. Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
Hon John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon P. H. Burnett,
Hon. John Welch, M. C from Ohio.
Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.
Olympia, oct. 23, 1852. 7tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND,
Sept. 1852. 1tf

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

L. B. HASTINGS, F. W. PETTYGROVE.
ALFRED A. PLUMMER.
L. B. HASTINGS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
Port Townsend, Northern Oregon.
Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and other lumber furnished, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 3tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,
GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY.
☞ Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

ANDREW J. MOSES,
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandise.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1tf

P. A. MARQUAM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will Practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.
Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, O. T.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

Law Notice.
E. HAMILTON. will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon
☞ Office in Morrison's Building,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.
sept18. tf.

Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb.
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

W. C. Holman. Wm. M Carpenter.
Woodford C. Holman & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome)
San Francisco, California.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES:
Ex-Gov. Burnett, Maj. William L. Smith, Page, Bacon & Co. } San Francisco.
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
David Shelton, A. M. Poe, } Olympia.
N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

HENRY TOOMY. ... JOHN REID.
HENRY TOOMY & CO.
LUMBER AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Corner of ...
Sept. 1, 1852.

FO...
J... SET OF TIN...
Olympia, Sept...

1852
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...ave been induced to engage in
...the place above designated
...unnecessary and inexpedient to
...ictor promises, (as is too often
...pectuses,) with regard to results
...it by the establishment of a press in
...ing country, like that bordering on
...Let, it suffice to say, that if we
...sustained, we will use every effort
...the interests of the people, and by a
...sentation of its superior advantages,
...endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that
...desirable portion of Oregon. But should not
...a due encouragement be given to justify an expen-
...diture of labor, time and capital, an alternative is
...presented in other and many inviting vocations on
...the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably
...rewarded, without the humiliation of an eternal so-
...licitude for public patronage.

It will be our object to promote the interests of all, unbiassed by party or sectarian views, and untrammelled by any man, set of men, party, clique or fac-tion whatever, and will receive dictation from no source in the discharge of our duty as journalists. With a determination strictly to adhere to this po-sition, we leave it with the intelligent people of North Columbia to decide whether the publication of a newspaper on the principles set forth will be to their advantage or not.

TERMS.

$5 per year—$3 per six months,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

J. W. WILEY,
T. F. McELROY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &C.



PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do do;
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;
Ladies and Gentlemens' Breast Pins;
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;
Gold Bracelets with setts;
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses;
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps,
Britania Tea Pots and Pitchers;
Enamel and Fancy Head ornaments;
Parlor and Mantle Clocks,
Pocket Knives and Scissors;
Willard's Time Pieces, &c, &c, &c.

All of which will be sold at Low Prices.

Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. CRAIG & AW

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY
RUN AWAY!

ON Water street, between Third and Fourth, the undersigned will always be found ready to execute with neatness and dispatch all manner of work in the line of

SHIP, GUN, AND BLACKSMITHING.

And knowing himself to be perfectly competent to give entire satisfaction in the execution of any and all branches of the above business, from a needle to an anchor, respectfully solicits all the patronage on the Sound, as sufficient hands will be employed for that purpose.

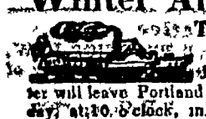
L. H. CALKINS.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 4tf

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept18-tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements.



THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb,
J. C. AINSWORTH master will leave Portland every Monday and Thurs-day, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.

Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.

Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah.

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.

sept18 tf G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
"MULTNOMAH,"

CAPT. FOUNTLEROY, having been com-pletely overhauled and refitted, will hereafter run daily between Portland and Oregon City leaving Portland at 10 o'clock, a. m., and Oregon City at 7 p. m.

The Multnomah will hereafter connect with the steamer Lot Whitcomb running to and from Asto-ria, touching at intermediate points.

For freight or passage apply to the captain on board.

J. M'BRECK, Agent.

sept 4 1852. tf

ACCOMMODATION:
FAST RUNNING STEAMER
Agton,

of her popular master, will be prepared to com-h and Champoeg ected with stage ers through to Sa- trips between sonable terms. also the captain on o., Champoeg, W.

Marvin & Hitchcock,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
NO. PIONEER BOOK STORE, NO.
MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,
San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Tra-ders, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.

Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of the firm resi-ding in New York City will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order.

MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Ac-count Books, in every variety.

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every descrip-tion.

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenhohn's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz selected in New York expressly for our trade

GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Groston's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.

LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, In-voice Files, &c

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffie's do
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammar.
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics
Olney's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geog-raphies, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U. S. in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Gram-mars.
Anthon's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, octavo School and Pocket Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt, and Sheep, bind-ing.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest bind-ing,
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
" German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.

The above will shortly be added to by the arri-val of large invoices, per Clipper Ships almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and solicit orders which will be promptly at-tended to.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Sept. 18, 1852, 2tf San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases,
Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia, Bronchitis,
Salt Rheum, Consumption,
Fever Sores, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, Loss of Apetite,
Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c, &c,

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommend-ed by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice. Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs. In many Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any virulent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of the skin and flesh, a combination of these three classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All these properties are combined in this preparation, and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform suc-cess in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cu-taneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch any part that was free from the humor. The head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruci-ating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with gen-eral debility, and a prostration of the nervous sys-tem. Physicians both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without affect-ing a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happi-ly used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pro-nounced salt rheum, but her whole system, inter-nally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sar-saparilla. The object in making this communica-tion is, that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief (and that not in vain) as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks and believe me, gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

City and County of New York, ss—Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has sub-scribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,

J. C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Ful-ton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price $1 per bottle; six bot-tles for $5.

For sale at Oregon City by our agents,

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1y

Transportation.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, VIA ASPINWALL AND NAVY BAY, direct.

PER steamer EL DORADO, from Tuesday, April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havanna, on Saturday, April 24th. The splendid steamship

EL DORADO,

1500 tons, H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Com-mander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., direct for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the company's steamers and the

GEORGIA,

3000 tons, D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, via Havana.

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the well known, favorite United States Mail steamship

PANAMA,

to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the pas-sengers and mails. No detention at Panama.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-na. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 35 miles of the river navigation, and also the ex-pense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats off Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall.

The following will be the rates of fare to San Francisco—1st cabin, $315, 2d cabin, $270; steerage, $200

The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cab-in, $65, 2d cabin $45; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A. Whit-ney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York.

sept 18tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON!—THROUGH TICKETS NOW FOR SALE!

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons! H. J. Hartstein, U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for ser-vice, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., pre-cisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street, North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE,

2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, com-mander, which steamer, is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for San Francisco without any delay.

The accommodations of these steamships are unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fast-est ever launched—the Illinois having made the passage from New York to the Isthmus in seven days and fourteen hours, and the Golden Gate from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and eighteen hours.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgo-na, at the head of river navigation.

Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New York to San Francisco.

Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply to Charles A. Whitney at the office of the Companies, 177 West street, corner of Warren street New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy, Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Fran-cisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Pan-ama, with the U. S. mails for Oregon, touching at Astoria, and returning without delay with passen-gers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco from Panama. A safe and commodious river steamer will connect with the Columbia, taking passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon City. For passage or light freight, apply to

E. KNIGHT, Ag't P. M. S. S. Co.,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH L. DURBROW, Agent, Portland Oregon.

N. B. Passengers cannot be received on board without tickets from the Company's offices.

sept18 tf

New Stage Line!
Through by Daylight from Champoeg
TO SALEM.

E. DEPUIS, has just established a line of Stages from Champoeg to Salem, which is well stocked with superior American horses. This being the daily line, the stages will leave Champo-eg on the arrival of the Washington, and other steamers. Also, one steamer leaves Salem every morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the proprietor pledges himself to employ none but ex-perienced drivers and gentlemanly agents

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem
sept18 tf W. HEREES, Champoeg.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE
FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,
VIA CHAMPOEG!

R. NEWELL, & Co. at Champoeg, are now prepared to receive, store and forward goods of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to—
Allen, McKinley, & Co—Oregon City,
Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt. Murray—on board the Washington,
R. Newell & Co.—Champoeg,
Griswold & Co.—Salem,
Monteith—Albany,
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville,
Champoeg, sept18 tf

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respect-fully inform his friends and the public gen-erally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house, which is pleasantly situated on Ash street, in the city of Portland, where he is prepar-ed to accommodate with board and lodging all who may favor him with their patronage.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already re-ceived, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.

HORSES! CUITANS!!



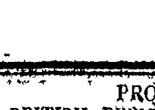
THE subscriber begs leave to in-form his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is al-ways on hand, ready and willing to accommodate the traveling community with very superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between Olympia and the Cowlitz river will do well to call at my stable in Olympia. Charges moderate.

JOSEPH TEBO.

Olympia, Sept. 8, 1852. 1tf

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS
LINE TO OREGON.



TOUCHING at Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North.

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands, by American clipper built sail-ing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers.

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most system-atic and extensive express business in existence, to and from the following

Offices,	Agents.
New York,	Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock
Liverpool,	" John W. Hart.
Sacramento City,	" G. E. Clark.
Marysville,	" Frank Rumrill
Honolulu, S. I.,	" Mitchell & Hutchins.
Panama,	" Ran. Runnells & co
Portland, Oregon,	" W. B. Ayer.
Oregon City,	" Allan, McKinley & co
Astoria,	" Leonard & Green.
Puget Sound,	" Crosby & Smith.
Milton,	" do do
Salem,	" Wilson & co
Great Salt Lake City,	

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.

Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Fran-cisco, California

Sept 6, 1852 1tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
EXPRESS.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital $300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new fire-proof block, Montgomery street, between Californ-ia and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS

Henry Wells, William G. Fargo,
Johnson Livingston, James McKay,
Elijah P. Williams, Alpheus Reynolds,
Edwin B. Morgan, Alexander M. C. Smith,
Henry D. Rice.

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President,
JAMES McKAY, Secretary,

This company, having completed its organiza-tion as above, is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie; also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the prin-cipal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express; Fulton, Virgil & Co's Northern and Canada Express; and Liv-ingston, Wells & Co's European Express.

They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States; energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.

They will immediately establish offices at all the principal towns in California, and run messen-gers on their own account for the purposes of do-ing a general Express business. As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given.

S. P. CARTER,
General Agent in California.

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf.

ADAMS & CO.'S
Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight
EXPRESS AND
BANKING HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that hav-ing established a house in Portland, we are now prepared to forward to and from

Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe;

GOLD DUST, VALUABLE PACKAGES, and every variety of freight

We dispatch per P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, our regular Sem monthly Express, leaving here on or about the 10th and 25th of each month, in time to connect with the Panama steamers.

We are prepared to forward and INSURE Treasure and valuables to any amount.

Having superior advantages for the forwarding of Packages and Freight, we are enabled to afford merchants and others increased facilities between San Francisco and Oregon.

Bills, Notes, and other collections, attended to promptly.

EXCHANGE ON
BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
NEW ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO, &c

Deposits received on special or general account. Letters of credit given on our House in San Francisco.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

ADAMS & CO
J. NEWELL & CO., Agents.

Sept. 18, 1852. tf

DUGAN & CO'S
Oregon Express.

WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to

CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES & EUROPE.

We have established agencies at all the princi-pal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send let-ters or packages to any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City.

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.

Collections made, and all Express business at-tended to with promptness and dispatch

sept18 tf DUGAN & CO

GEORGE H. ENSIGN
OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE,
276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Gov. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq. Portland; Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.

sept18 tf

PROSPECTUS.
BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
REPUBLICATION OF THE
LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers,
79 Fulton, and 54 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censors of the British scientific and literary world. By their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books; and by the epitomes which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general ex-amination. They fill a place which American magazines cannot supply, for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, reli-gious, scientific and literary, of the continent of Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain, and are engaged with the most im-portant questions which interest or agitate the civ-ilized world. Whoever subscribes, to them all, may read the ablest representatives of the principal parties into which the people of Great Britain are divided.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated Freedom and the rights of the people. When the war, ap-parently of extermination, was waged against France by British Tory rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first unfurled the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights the halls of legislation and even the throne itself to tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations of those events, presented in the pages of that dis-tinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especial-ly directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they es-tablished the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QTARTELY REVIEW,

whereby to counteract that influence which its pow-erful rival, exerted against their measures. The two great political parties thus made strenuous ef-forts through their respective organs, for the pro-mulgation of their antagonist principles; and dur-ing a long series of years, these two leading Per-iodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and Tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works among them might be mentioned some of the most resplendent names on the scroll of fame. Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review were Southey, Scott, Lockhart (its present editor), Apperson Fergu-son, Wordsworth, Lord Mahan, Dr. Milman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed,) and that wonderful women of science, Mrs Somerville, with many others scarcely less celebrated. Then again in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one which it might be associated:—we refer to Jeffreys, Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCaulay, the first of whom during his long con-nexion with the Review actually wrote, on the av-erage, one third of the articles that graced its bril-liant pages; while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their great intrinsic merit.

THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW.

This able Journal was established under the pa-tronage and support of the ultra liberals, so styled, of the British House of Commons, among whom Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured. It was for some years under the editorial superv-ision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the mouth-piece of Benthamism. This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people: its pages has been rife, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduc-tion of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The astounding developments made a few years since, respecting the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its ar-ticles ever been directed against the afore-mention-ed abuses, the work has also maintained an unre-lenting crusade against the alliance of church and State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Par-liamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his Free trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numer-ous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Re-former. In many particulars the Westminster Re-view espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country, and therefore we may, with-out any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engraft-ed into our more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus ad-ding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.

The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland led to its establishment. There was no Journal in the United Kingdom, which appeared to meet the necessities of the Anti-National-church agitation. Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption induced a new state of things, placing the actors in new positions of observation; nor could they give utterance to their new perceptions of State and Church Policy—their new sympathies—their new emotions, without some organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds among them, in the neces-sity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the North British Review. The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth century; nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking characteristics of the times, and the grand principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of the eminent men of Scotland took the field a centu-ry ago to write down, is now advocated and vin-dicated in this able work, and in the same literary metropolis.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scho-lastic ability and polished sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre eminence among the literary production of the world; and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a correspond-ing indifference to the great interests of the com-mon weal. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry is abroad among the people, and to the honor of the age may it be stated, that ignorance is no long-er deemed a misfortune, but a fault; and assured-ly the fault is not lessened when we find such rare advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however trite, also, may be the remark etc., that the loss true, that the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the especial attention of their fellow citizens to the Re-prints of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happi-ness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of in-tellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.

For any one of the four Reviews, $3,00 per year
For any two " 5,00
For any three " 7,00
For all four of the Reviews, 8,00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3,00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9,00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10,00

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St. New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The continued success of this Magazine pre-sents the strongest motives to the Publishers to make it still more worthy of the unprecedented fa-vor with which it has been received by the public. The present number is embellished with the por-traits of the eminent American writers Irving and Bryant, and a view of their residences, accompa-nied with original sketches of their literary char-acter. Other names distinguished in letters and science, will be made the subject of similar and pictorial illustrations in subsequent numbers.

The circulation of the Magazine is now sixty thousand, and is regularly extending in every part of the Union. No effort will be spared to render it a great National Work, both in regard to the richness and variety of its contents, and its adap-tation to the wants of the American mind. The utmost care will be taken to present a faithful and pleasing picture of current English literature, while nothing will be admitted which can offend the most fastidious taste or the nicest sense of morality. As an agreeable and instructive publication for family reading in any portion of our vast Republic, the Publishers are determined that it shall be without a superior in the literature of the world.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns. The volumes of a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellane-ous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number. New volumes commence with the June and December numbers.

TERMS

Three Dollars a year, or Twenty five cents a number. The first volume is now ready, neatly bound in muslin, at Two Dollars. The Work may be obtained of Booksellers and Periodical Agents, and of the Publishers.

Liberal arrangements will be made with the Trade and with Postmasters for efforts in circula-ting the Work, and Specimen Numbers will be supplied gratuitously.

The Publishers will supply mail and city sub-scribers, when payment is made to them in ad-vance. Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Mus-lin covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty five cents each.

Persons desiring the Work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents. Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied.

Address post paid, Harper & Brothers, 82 and 88 Cliff street New York.

Educational.

Portland Academy,

REV. C. S. KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS.

THE third quarter will commence on Wednes-day, May third. No student received for less than a half quarter, unless by express arrange-ment, and no name dropped from the roll until no-tice of discontinuance is given to the teacher.

The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition:

For Primary Scholars each,	$6 00
Geography, Grammer & Arithmetic,	7 00
Mathematics and Natural Sciences,	7 00
Greek, Latin, and French Languages,	9 00
Drawing and Painting, extra,	5 00

We would assure the citizens of Portland and vicinity that it is the design of the Trustees of the Institution to make it every way worthy of their patronage. As soon as the number of scholars will warrant, it will be organized into primary, male and female departments. Frequent changes of books will be avoided, and no pains will be spared to make it all our patrons can desire.

To those abroad, the Institution holds out as strong inducements as any in the Territory. It is commodious and new, beautifully situated and ea-sily accessible from all points in the Territory. Board can be had, on reasonable terms, in some of the best families in the city; and several young persons of both sexes can obtain places where they can pay their board in whole or in part by la-boring mornings and evenings. Any communi-cations, addressed to James H. Wilbur or C. S. Kingsley in reference to the school accommoda-tions for board, will be promptly attended to.

sept18 tf JAS. H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J. M. KEELER, PRINCIPAL,

IS located in the town of Forest Grove, Tuala-tin plains. This institution is now in its in-fancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to the school may be assured not only of the healthfulness and beauty of the location—the in-telligence and morality of the inhabitants, but es-pecially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars their chief object.

A spacious and noble Academy building, has been erected on a site commanding a view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and en-circling forests, and when completed will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school.

Forest Grove is about equi-distant from the towns of St. Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie Oregon City, and Lafayette.

The terms of the Institution will commence as follows:

Spring term, the 2d Wednesday in March,
Summer term, the 2d Wednesday in June,
Fall term, the 3d Wednesday in September,
Winter term, the 2d Wednesday in December.

The terms will be eleven weeks each

Tuition—primary studies, $6. Higher do, $8 per term. Board may be obtained in private fami-lies. G. H. ATKINSON, Secretary.

N. B. Mr. Keeler expects to be absent the sum-mer term, on a tour to the states, but returns as soon as possible—he is authorized to obtain appa-ratus, philosophical, &c., for the Institution. A competent teacher will be secured for the term.

sept18 tf G. H. A.

THE COLUMBIAN.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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AGENTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Incident of the Battle of New Orleans.

A British officer, who was a the battle of New Orleans, mentions an incident of thrilling strangeness, and very descriptive of the Western hunter, many of whom marched to the defence of New Orleans, as volunteers in the army under the renowned Andrew Jackson:

"We marched," said the officer, "in a solid column of twelve thousand men, in direct line upon the American defences. I belonged to the staff, and as we advanced, we watched through our glasses the position and arrangements of our enemy with that intensity an officer only feels when marching into the jaws of death, with the assurance that, while he thus offers himself as a sacrifice to the demands of his country, every action, to be successful or otherwise, will be judged with the most heartless scrutiny.

It was a strange sight, that long range of cotton bales—a new material for breastworks, with the crowd of human beings behind, their heads only visible above the line of defence. We could distinctly see their long rifles laying over the bales, and the battery of Gen. Coffee directly in front with its great mouth gaping towards us, as they waited to devour us, and the position of Gen. Jackson, with his staff around him But what attracted our attention most, was the figure of a tall man standing on the breast works, dressed in linsey woolen, with buckskin leggins, and a broad rimmed felt hat, that fell around the face, almost concealing his features. He was standing in one of those picturesque and graceful attitudes, peculiar to those natural men-dwellers in the forests The body rested on the left leg, and swayed with a curved line upwards; the right arm was extended, the hand grasping the rifle near the muzzle, the butt of which rested near the toe of his right foot, while with his hand he raised the rim of the hat from his eyes, and seemed gazing from beneath intensely upon our advancing column The cannon of General Coffee had opened upon us, and tore through our ranks with dreadful slaughter; but we continued to advance unwavering and cool, as if nothing threatened our progress.

The roar of cannon seemed to have no effect upon the figure standing on the cotton bales, but he seemed fixed and motionless as a statue. At last he moved, threw back the hat rim over the crown with his left hand, raised the rifle to his shoulder and took aim at our group. Our eyes were riveted on him. At whom had he levelled his piece? But the distance was so great that we looked at each other and smiled. We saw the rifle flash, and my right-hand companion, as noble looking a fellow as ever rode at the head of his regiment, fell from his saddle The hunter paused a few momoments, without moving the gun from his shoulder, then reloaded and assumed his former attitude. Throwing the hat rim over his eyes, and again holding it up with his left hand, he fixed his piercing gaze upon us as if hunting out another victim. Once more the hat rim was thrown back and the gun raised to the shoulder. This time we did not smile, but cast short glances at each other, to see which of us must die; and when again the rifle flashed, another of us dropped to the earth. There was something awful in thus marching on to certain death.

Gen. Coffee's battery, and thousands of musket balls playing upon our ranks, we cared not for—there was a chance of escaping unscathed. Most of us had walked upon batteries a hundred times more destructive without quailing; but to know that every time that rifle was levelled towards us, and its bullet sprang from the barrel, one of us must as surely fall! to see the gleaming sun flash as the deadly iron came down, and see it rest, motionless, as it poised upon a rock, and know when the hammer struck and the sparks flew to the full primed pan, that the messenger of death drove unerringly to its goal—to know this, and still march on was awful.

I could see nothing but the tall figure standing on the breast-work. He seemed to grow, phantom-like, higher and higher, assuming through the smoke the supernatural appearance of some great spirit. Again did he reload and discharge his rifle with the same unfailing aim; and it was with indescribable pleasure that I beheld, as we neared the American lines, the sulphurous cloud gathered around us, and shut that spectral hunter from my gaze. We lost the battle; and to my mind, the Kentucky rifleman contributed more to our defeat than anything else, for while he remained to our sight, our attention was drawn from our duties, and when at last we became enshrouded in the smoke the work was complete, we were in utter confusion, and unable, in the extremity, to restore order sufficient to make any successful attack.

So long as thousands and thousands of rifles remain in the hands of the people, so long as men come up from their childhood able, ere the down appears on the chin, to hit the centre of a mark, or strike the deer at one hundred and fifty yards in the most vital point; so long as there is a great proportion of the Republic who live free as the wild Indian, knowing no leader but their own choosing; knowing no law but that of right, and the honorable observance of friendly intercourse, America is unconquerable; and all the armies of the combined world, though they might drive them from the sea-coast and across the Alleghany mountains, would not be able to subdue the free-souled hunter amongst the mountains and great prairies and mighty rivers of the West."

THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE TO ENGLISH SHIP-BUILDERS.—It will be remembered that some weeks since a challenge was wafted across the broad Atlantic, from the American Navigation Club, to the ship-builders of Great Britain, offering to match an American clipper against an English clipper for a voyage to China and back, the prize for the winning vessel to be £10,000 and to be paid without regard to accidents or to any exceptions. The London Chronicle says, that no response having as yet been made to this challenge, "the President of the American Navigation Club, Mr. D. C Bacon, is authorised, should the present challenge not be accepted within the thirty days, to allow the British vessel a start of fourteen days before the departure of the American craft, and also allow us a crew picked from seamen experienced in voyaging between English and Chinese ports, while their own crew is to be composed of American seamen and officers whose experience is limited to sailing between American and English ports The Americans, under the new conditions, are willing to augment the stake to £20,000, or to any higher sum than the £10,000 of the present conditions, most agreeable to us, but the last named amount to be the minimum."

One would think that a proposition so favorable would put John Bull upon his mettle.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—We understand that the miners in the vicinity of Winslow, Foster's Bar, &c., on the Yuba river, did not contribute less than a dollar each towards the Washington Monument Fund, on election day. Committees were appointed at each poll, who took the matter under their especial charge. As soon as a miner had voted, they seized him by the arm and, walking him up to the contribution box, informed him that it was necessary to "vote a dollar in there also" If any one attempted to put in a cent less, his name was immediately registered as one of the indigent poor.—We are daily expecting to see the account of total receipts published. We understand that the miners are getting anxious about the matter.—[San Francisco Times & Transcript.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—It is stated in one of the English papers, that the work of draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographic chart, laid down in 1511, and which has always been considered perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nierewenkirk was situated, and which was in 1533 swallowed up by one of those irruptions of the North Sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.

The Japan Expedition and Survey of the China Seas.

We learn on undoubted authority that the preparations for the United States Expedition to Japan are rapidly speeding to completion, and are on a scale of great efficiency and completeness. The expedition is to be much more formidable than was at first contemplated, and will consist of three superior steamships of war—and all this notwithstanding the many rumors from time to time that the expedition had been abandoned, and which have as often been contradicted by our well informed correspondents at Washington and elsewhere.

The steamship Mississippi, Capt. Long, as part of the expedition, is to sail from New York from the 1st to the 10th of November, and will be accompanied by the steamer "Princeton," Capt. Lee, as the flag ship of Commodore Perry, commanding the expedition. The Princeton is now in the harbor of Baltimore, receiving the splendid new boilers and other machinery manufactured in this city—and so far from being "condemned as unfit for service," as unwarrantably stated by some of the New York papers, she is now deemed, since her reconstruction at Charleston, Mass., a very model of naval architecture.

Owing to the fact that no such boilers as those now being made for the Princeton was ever before constructed in this country, and the necessity of, from time to time, altering the plans as the work progressed, for the purpose of accomplishing certain valuable improvements, considerable more time has been requisite for their completion than would otherwise have been needed, but the work on board the steamer is now nearly finished, and a trial trip down the harbor is early contemplated.

The third steamer to compose the Japan expedition is the Alleghany, now altering and repairing so extensively at Gosport, Va. She, however, is not expected to sail before January next, when she will join the other steamers at some convenient point on the way to their final destination.

With regard to the survey of the China seas, to be made under the appropriation of $125,000, lately granted by Congress, we learn that the sloop of war Vincennes is to be the flag ship of the squadron, and that it is designed to purchase two other vessels for that service. Com. Ringgold has charge of this surveying expedition The Vincennes, it will be recollected, has just returned to New York from the Pacific, after a three year's cruise.—[Baltimore Sun, Oct 10

FLOATING CHURCH.—A San Francisco paper says "On Davis street there is quite a curiosity in the shape of a floating church. One of the old hulks, which abound in that quarter, has been anchored stern to the street. On this has been reared, the massive proportions of quite a neat church for seamen. It is a two story affair, the church being in the second story It is conveniently filled up inside, and as the old hulk rides the waves, the chapel with which it is crowned rises and sinks, while a splendid chandalier hanging from the ceiling, swings like a pendulum, its glass prism glistening in the sun"

ANOTHER VOLCANO.—Our readers are generally aware that a volcano exists on the coast between Monterey and San Diego, which is active most of the time. But it is a fact not so generally known, that another exists among the Sierra Nevada. It lies far to the north among the sources of Feather River On the fifth of January, 1851, it was actively belching forth lava and smoke. Last summer the stream of lava had not cooled A German, in walking over the crust, broke throught, and came near being burnt to death. Had it not been for his companions, who dragged him out, he would without doubt have lost his life His boots were burned to a crisp.—[Times & Transcript.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A telegraphic dispatch from Sandusky, Ohio, says that excitement exists there in consequence of an attempt to carry back a number of fugitive slaves who had made their escape from Kentucky, and reached Sandusky. They were escorted to a boat by their friends and citizens, and their pursuers from Kentucky then endeavored to capture them. They were however prevented, by citizens of both colors, and after a short struggle the slaves escaped to the Canada shore. The Kentuckians say they will make those citizens responsible who were concerned in the affair.

☞ The Prince Albert, of the last Arctic Expedition, has arrived at Aberdeen, Scotland, after an unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin

The Prince Albert had wintered in Baffin's Bay, and searched as thoroughly as possible Prince Regent's Inlet, while her consort passed up Wellington Channel

Captain Frederick A. Smith, of the corps of engineers, U. S. Army, died at Washington on the 16th Oct, after an illness of only two days. The officers of the army and navy on duty at Washington attended his funeral, in compliance with an order from the Adjutant General.

The terror of being thought poor has been the ruin of thousands.

THE SEARCH AFTER SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—From a private letter to a gentleman in Savannah we infer that Sir Edward Belcher, who has the command of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, is the best officer in the British navy for such an exploration. He is pretty well known as a dare-devil, and those who know him best think he will either succeed or perish in the attempt The known opinion of Sir Edward is, that if Sir John Franklin got through Lancaster Sound, he might subsist for years.

A few years since Sir Edward Belche, carried a British frigate which he commanded into the harbor of San Francis by night. The water shoaled by the lead constantly, and his officers began to break out into all kinds of exclamations about getting ashore, particularly when it was found that there were but a few feet between the keel of the frigate and the hard bottom. When the excitement was at the highest pitch, Sir Edward, who had replied to all these demonstrations by the single word "steady," to the helmsman, said, "the next throw of the lead you will get a fathom more, and so on, till we shall cast anchor in —— fathoms". And so it turned out. He had, some years previouly, surveyed the entrance most carefully, and knew every foot of ground.—[Savannah Republican.

A SHIP FOUNDERED AT SEA.—The British bark Billow, Wm McCall, master, which sailed from Realejo on the 1st of October for Mazatlan, with a cargo of wines and liquors from Cadiz and Bordeaux, was struck by a squall which lasted for an hour on the night of the 3d. It was found the ship was making water rapidly. All hands worked vigorously at the pumps, but the water gained so fast upon them that at noon on the 4th they were compelled to take to the boats. Two hours later the ship took a heavy roll and went down head foremost. The crew, eighteen in number, were 70 miles westward of Realejo, which they succeeded in reaching, on the 7th, all well! The vessel and cargo were insured in Mazatlan.

THE GREAT MORAL WANT OF THE PEOPLE.—What is the quality in which the improvident masses are so deficient?—self-restraint, the ability to sacrifice a small present gratification for a prospective great one A labourer, endowed with due self-restraint, would never spend his Saturday-nights wages at the public-house. Had he enough self-restraint, the artisan would not live up to his income during prosperous times, and leave the future unprovided for. More self-restraint would prevent imprudent marriages and the growth of a pauper population, And were there no drunkness, no extravagance, no reckless multiplication, social miseries would be trivial.—[Social Statics.

THE DUMB SPEAK.—A young woman, says the National Argus, employed in the mint, who had been deaf and dumb for several years, occasioned by scarlet fever, a few days since, while engaged at her usual occupation, exclaimed, "Oh, I believe I can speak!" The astonishment of those in the apartment with her was so great that one of the females fainted, and most of them were surprised beyond measure She has since entirely recovered her speech.

☞ A paragraph, headed "high life in Missouri," informs us, that a physician in that State, who had abandoned his wife, was seized by a number of gentlemen and held fast, while a committee of indignant ladies inflicted one hundred and fifty lashes, with cowhides, upon that part of his person which he had turned upon his faithful spouse.

☞ In one of the counties in Wisconsin, John M Root, is the democratic, Robert Hogg the free-soil, and Thomas H. Dye the whig candidate for the Legislature It strikes us the people of that county are in precisely similar circumstances with the starving swine that has no corn-bin It is a clear case of, Root, Hogg, or Dye

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LOBOS ISLANDS EXPEDITION.—The owners of the merchant vessels dispatched from Boston to the Lobos Islands, have sent instructions to the masters not to load guano at those Islands They state that they will look to the U. S. Government for indemnification for their losses.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute—A wag suggests this accounts for the many closed eyes that are seen in our churches on Sundays.

"Whenever I hear a married man," says Franklin, "say that he can't save money, I am sure that his wife is a fool, wears feathers, and dresses her girls after the fashion."

AID A MAN—in a pecuniary way—and then have a settlement, and we will be bound hand and foot until we draw our last breath, if you don't get abused.

A clergymen who had been accused of preaching long sermons, excused himself, on the ground that the church was a large one.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN NAVIGATING SHIPS AT SEA.—It may not be generally known that the latitude of a ship cannot be taken if the sun and horizon be not both visible at the time, and that the artificial horizon used on land to obtain the latitude of a place cannot be used at sea, owing to the constant motion of the ship destroying the horizontal surface. We understand that Mr. Brinsden, of Mont Saint Hilaire, Canada East, has perfected a mode for using the artificial horizon at sea, so that it is perfectly uninfluenced by the motion of the ship, and the altitude may be taken at all times when the sun is visible. Such a discovery will tend much to the security of floating property, the preservation of the lives of our hardy sailors, and must command the attention of merchants owning ship property.—[Montreal Herald.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN FISHING VESSEL.—Capt. Small, of the fishing schooner Caroline Knight seized off Prince Edward Islands, by the British cruizers, says he was not fishing within the prohibited grounds; that, when his vessel was seized, the British, without any kind of judicial proceeding, hauled down the American and hoisted the British flag, stripped her of everything, cut up the rigging, stove the water casks and empty barrels, unheaded and carried away the mackerel, stole their bread, and insulted the captain and crew by calling them thieves and robbers. All this was done before a formal trial, which was to take place on the 2d of October.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.—The advices received by the steamer Asia state that Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has deposited the sum of four hundred thousand rix thalers in the hands of two public functionaries of Sweden for the purpose of founding free schools for girls. The swedish rix thaler is worth about eighty seven and a half cents, so that this noble lady has generously devoted the whole of the proceeds of her professional triumphs here to a purpose that will forever consecrate her memory in the hearts of her young countrywomen

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ARABIAN MAXIMS.—Curtail thy sleep, and increase thy knowledge; he who knows the value of his object, despises the pains it cost him Say not the possessors of science have passed away, and are forgotten; every one who has walked in the path of science has reached the goal. Increase of knowledge is a victory over idleness, and the beauty of knowledge is rectitude of conduct. Pay visits only on alternate days, thou wilt be loved the more, for he who multiplies his comings and goings fatigues his friends.

God intended all women to be beautiful as much as he did morning glories and roses, and what he intended, they should become they would, if they would obey His laws and cut indolence and corset strings, and indulge in freedom and fresh air. For a girl to expect to be handsome with the action of her lungs depending upon the expansive nature of a cent's worth of tape, is as absurd as to look for tulips in a snow bank, or a full grown oak in a flower pot

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The penalty of a legacy, or a fortune, is the sudden discovery of a host of poor relations you never dreamt of, and of a number of debts you had quite forgotten

The penalty of lending, is—with a book or an umbrella, the certain loss of it; with your name to a bill, the sure payment of it; and with a horse, the lamest chance of ever seeing it back again sound.—[Punch.

The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great difference between men, the great and insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity will make a two legged creature a man without it.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—It is stated that Mr Charles Mowry, of Auburn, N Y., has invented an arrangement by which the elasticity of compressed air can be used to propel railroad engines any distance required. The air is compressed by water power, or otherwise, and carried in a tube or pipe the whole length of the road.

Silver change continues very scarce in New York as well as elsewhere. Small silver of all kinds commands about 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. premium Shop-keepers are continually compelled to purchase small coins to make change in the ordinary run of their business.

I compare the art of spreading rumors to the art of pin-making. There is usually some truth which I call wires; as this passes from hand to hand, one gives it a polish, another a point; others make and put on the head, and at last the pin is completed.—John Newton.

A young lady explained to a printer, the other day, the distinction beteewn printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said, "you may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

IMPROVEMENTS IN WASH[illegible]

Since [illegible] no[illegible] of exte[illegible] Federal City has [illegible] ted activity. Upw[illegible] are employed upon [illegible] Capitol. The founda[illegible] and the eastern fro[illegible] superior effect of the [illegible] as a building material

"The munificence of Congress in providing for the improvements of Washington, is evinced in the progress of other important works. The west wing of the patent office is going forward with rapidity. It will cost half a million of dollars. When this wing and the northern front are completed, the patent office will be probably the largest building in the United States, covering a square of 450 by 800 feet.—[N. Y. Times.

Gen. Thomas Jefferson Sutherland died at the Iowa mission, in Nebraska Territory, on the 7th ult The deceased was a practical printer, a fine scholar and, at different periods a lawer, politican, editor, reformer, lieutenant under General Simon Bolivar, in South America, and was in some of the hardest fought battles between the Spanish and Republican armies, and was severely wounded. He had also travelled in Italy and Asia Minor—and was a leading spirit in the Canadian rebellion, during which he was taken prisoner and detained eighteen months.

Kind words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home the world can show. Use them, and especially round the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart, and make the weighed down spirit glad, than all other blessings the world can give.

ANCIENT RUINS.—The Albany, N. Y. papers mention the discovery in that State, of the ruins of an ancient city near Ticonderoga. It is supposed to have contained about 15,000 inhabitants, and it is averred that 200 chimneys in a good state of preservation are still standing on their ancient sites.

The Cincinnati Commercial says a man who has just returned from California to that city, after an absence of four years, found his wife married to another man, she having heard that her first husband was dead. The second to aviod all trouble, expressed his willingness to surrender the lady.

☞ The laws of the French army prohibit officers of all arms and every grade from marrying without permission of their superiors, and the bride in each case must be of good moral character and endowed in her own right with an income of 1200 francs per annum.

CHRISTMAS.—The Cincinnati Commercial says there is a man in that city who has buried three wives and two children, all within the brief space of three months!—And it has reason to know, that he will be married again before Christmas.

A child was born in Albany, recently, having six fingers and six toes Its face is perfectly round, there being no nose or eyes, but with a round hole for the mouth. A person who saw it, says, that "when it cries it whistles."

☞ Accounts at New York from Prince Edward's Island, state that a tremendous gale has prevailed on the coast, and destroyed a great number of vessels. Twelve are ascertained to have been sunk, and all on board to have perished.

Different sounds will travel with different velocity A call to dinner will run over a ten acre field in a moment and a half, while a summons to return to work takes from five to eight minutes.

When you call on a female and find her with sleeves rolled up, at the wash-tub, and she does not blush or apologize, make her your wife as soon as possible. She is worth her weight in gold.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—Mr. John Wise, the aeronaut, is said to be preparing his large balloon for the purpose of testing the practicability of an aerial voyage across the Atlantic.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than trusting for something to turn up, instead of going steadily to work and turning up something.

It is estimated that at least half a million of people will emigrate during the present year, from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States and Australia.

The Washington Monument, now 117 feet in height, is in progress, and with every prospect of being ultimately completed according to design.

The Chinese language has only 330 words, but by modifying the sounds, a dozen different ideas are expressed by the same character.

WILD OATS.—A farmer wh[illegible] two of his eldest boys, [illegible] was doing. "Threshing w[illegible] his reply.

It is a remark[illegible] that their expanding[illegible] creases as you c[illegible]

…, O. T.

…er 25, 1852.

…quired mod… Oregon Land

…isreputable practices …vent, mining cla… …its that of claim jump… …more especially as occur… …ng unmarried me… me… …&c., and which is of such …occurrence in Oregon, resulting …ly in the southern portion of the …ir one instance at least, most fa… …all parties interested.

The immigrant coming amongst us with his family and stock—himself wearied, and his team worn out from the effects of fatigue, exposure and labor incurred in their protracted journey from the states, is glad to find a resting place and seek repose at the first convenient and eligible location at which he may arrive; and should he find a deserted claim, desirably situated, no blame could justly be attached to "jumping" under the circumstances—the agricultural and stock-growing wants and improvement of our territory being infinitely superior to that of priority of claim, or any other consideration that could possibly be urged.

We are no apologist for those who retain a nominal possession of claims without cultivation and improvement, and merely for the sake of future gain. The evils of speculation in the public lands of the western states has for years proved most disastrous to their growth, and acted as an incubus upon their rising greatness, and we would be far from the advocacy of ANY policy calculated to produce similar results in Oregon. The entire freedom of the public lands to actual settlers, or at least government exaction restricted to barely enough to meet the necessary expenses for the support of land offices, surveys, &c., under wholesome regulations, is all the consideration to which, as we conceive, government should justly lay claim, without seeking to make the revenue arising from the sales thereof, the means of defraying the expenses of any other department of government. Laws cannot be framed to apply with too much force against speculators, nor too lenient in their character with regard to actual settlers.

But while we most heartily depricate the use of the public lands as a means of speculation, the practice of "jumping" claims amongst young men, without families, is no less deserving of condemnation, and not unfrequently committed under such aggravating circumstances, as to justify, if possible, the action of a "vigilance committee," for their summary and unceremonious ejectment —causing each dishonorable "jumping" intruder to sign a hasty "quit claim" to his unjust ownership. Why should such practices prevail AT ALL amongst the young men of northern Oregon? The country is large, and all the unoccupied lands will not be taken possession of for the next five years; and why should the claim and improvement of a mechanic or a laborer, who may have abandoned it for a time for the purpose of following his pursuit—using his utmost endeavors to provide the necessary means for making it his future permanent location, be "jumped" by another, when perhaps he is surrounded by claims equally valuable? He is justified by a technicality in the land law, to be sure; yet what honorable citizen would desire to be the neighbor of such a person, unless ample satisfaction should be rendered to the injured party?

As with the close of the coming year will expire the present donation act, and as but comparatively a small proportion of the lands of northern Oregon have yet been occupied, it must be a matter of great solicitude with those who design to emigrate to this territory at some future time from the states, no less than it is to our own citizens, that the time allotted for settlement under the provisions of the donation act be extended, and the land law so modified as to allow a patent to issue AT ONCE to the purchaser upon the payment of a required sum into the treasury of the United States' land office. The land law AS IT IS, has no doubt proved, in many respects, most beneficial and salutary to the well-being of Oregon, but we believe it is generally conceded that it is now come when a modification of th… cle referred to, is required at …ongress. Such alteration …rmer and stock-grower …tween occupancy …oney of a given sum. …ll-claim "jump… …echanic, labor… …secure a future …mit them to …tions, in your…

…ng the means for the purchase of stock, and making such improvements, as necessity and convenience may require, and at the same time prove in no wise detrimental to the settlement of the territory. For the first few years of the immigration to this country, it consisted almost exclusively of families—farmers from the states, and to them the land law was peculiarly advantageous, without any of its present objectionable features being particularly apparent. Now, immigration comprises a proportionate admixture of enterprising young men educated in various pursuits, but in most instances without the means to embark at once, advantageously, as agriculturalists; and it is to be hoped that hereafter congress will take some measures in placing this class of our citizens on something like an equality with the comparatively wealthy farmers with whom they accompany. A further modification in the land law is required, which will discriminate more favorably in behalf of widows and children than is at present afforded, and, in short, improvements therein are as essentially necessary as are improvements in our new and highly attractive territory.

One of the "ABUSES" of the land law—palpable, and highly discreditable to persons who avail themselves of the discrepancy of its provisions, is the practice, of too frequent occurrence, of persons taking valuable timbered claims along the Sound, and after securing, converting into piles, square timber, &c., all the most desirable portion for foreign use, ABANDON them, for some *new* localities for the same object—without improvement, and greatly detracting from their value when finally occupied by permanent settlers. In this way, the whole country along the Sound might be culled over, without being in any way advantageous to the country, but on the contrary, prove highly detrimental to its future interests. This is a species of speculation, too, connected with the public lands, against which, congress should assert a prompt interference, and by suitable modifications in the land law, the better adapt it to the onward progress of our country.

The Mails!—the Mails!!

A few weeks ago, all the papers on the Willamette contained bitter complaints with regard to the non-arrival, when due, of the mail from the states, per steamer "Columbia"—the provoking irregularity, and wanton disregard of the public accommodation which the company, contracting to supply Oregon with the mail manifests in the discharge of its duty; and the reckless and almost ruthless manner in which the service is performed throughout the territory.

Believing the press of southern Oregon to have been perfectly justified in their strictures on the subject alluded to, and before the matter becomes cold—with a desire to keep the abuses practiced by contractors, and others, connected with mail arrangements in Oregon, before the people, with the hope that those having authority in the premises may be induced to take due notice thereof, and interpose a reformation, we would beg leave to introduce the grievances of northern Oregon by stating that the last mail from the Willamette brought to this post-office the "Statesman" of December 4th, (which should have arrived the week previous,) and two letters—all told! And why is this? We understand that the mail carrier on the Cowlitz river is in the habit of receiving and taking the mail from Ranier on Monday afternoon, instead of Tuesday morning, as required by the contract. The steamer "Whitcomb," which carries the mail from Portland to Ranier, does not arrive at the last named place, until late on Monday evening, and consequently all the mail matter for northern Oregon IS DETAINED AT RANIER FOR ONE WEEK, EACH TRIP! This delay is both illegal and intolerable, and we appeal in behalf of our citizens to the Postal Agent of Oregon for a remedy; and, if not directly in his power to afford it, that he will use his influence with the department for that object.

The Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company's steamer "Columbia," has cheated us out of our mail matter for a MONTH at a stretch, several times, by neglecting to leave our mail at Ranier. A gentleman who was a passenger on board that vessel, on a recent trip down the Columbia river, informs us, that on arriving at Ranier the ship's boat was lowered and dispatched ashore for some passengers. Soon after the boat shoved off from the ship's side, one of the crew informed the captain that the mail had not been sent; to which the captain replied—"NEVER MIND—IT IS TOO LATE"—and of course our mail matter took a pleasure excursion to San Francisco. As to the "IRREGULARITY" in the mail service from San Francisco to Oregon, that should not be a matter of surprise, as the company receive from Uncle Sam, ONLY $350,000 per annum, for carrying the mail from New York to Astoria, and consequently cannot AFFORD to be VERY punctual.

A Steamer on the Cowlitz River.

The citizens of Lewis county appear to have become thoroughly aroused to the importance of having an improved and speedy means of communication between the Columbia river and the interior of northern Oregon, not only by opening out a wagon road up the east side of the Cowlitz river, but through the organization of a company for the construction of a suitable steamer to ply between Fox's landing, on the Columbia, to that of the Cowlitz—a distance of about thirty-four miles. In the last mentioned project, we have the satisfaction of being informed, and take pleasure to announce, that Mr. J. R. JACKSON, Esq., one of northern Oregon's most energetic, enterprising, and *substantial* citizens has taken an interest, and that a petition will be presented to the legislature at its present session, asking for a charter, and organization of the "Cowlitz Steamboat Company," to be endowed with certain privileges, and reserving to that body the power of fixing the rates of freight, &c., subject to alteration and amendment, from year to year, at the discretion of the legislature. We have authority for stating that a steamboat properly adapted, can be made to run between the points designated at least six months in every year, and the favorable auspices under which the formation of a company has been commenced, and the thorough-going character of the men who will comprise it, gives every assurance, if the project is at all practicable, that no undue quantity of "gass" will be expended, or unnecessary time consumed in its completion.

The people of northern Oregon, and the territory generally, at all acquainted with the almost utter impossibility of communication, at this season of the year, between the two divisions of the territory, must rejoice at the prospect of having a thoroughfare opened up, by steam as well as by a road, from the Columbia river; and we have every assurance, that the people of Lewis, with the "aid and comfort" of the citizens of neighboring counties, will push the road through without delay.

We have heard it intimated from a highly respectable quarter, that the legislative assembly, at its present session, will be petitioned, in the most urgent manner, for aid in the improvement of roads in southern Oregon generally, but more especially those leading into the Rogue river and Shasta mining districts; and as our citizens would necessarily be levied upon in common with the people of the whole territory for a proportionate share of contributions for improvements in that direction, in which they have no immediate interest, and which would never be traveled by them—should the legislature deem it necessary to make appropriations for territorial roads, northern Oregon can DEMAND as a RIGHT, that provision be made to aid its citizens in the completion of the road up the Cowlitz river, at as early a day as possible. The legislature *cannot* fail to acknowledge the JUSTICE of the proposed demand, and we hope *will not* so far forget its duty to the people at large, as to overlook, or refuse to accede to this most important and necessary public enterprise.

If the wants of our southern neighbors require the repair or construction of new roads leading into the mining regions at the expense of the territory, we of the north can urge at least as strong a claim for the expenditure, within our limits of a portion of the public money as any part of Oregon. A road up the Cowlitz river is demanded for the convenience of the military station here—for facilitating the commercial and increasing general intercourse between the two divisions of the country, and above all, for the comfortable admission of permanent settlers amongst us. The completion of the proposed road, would prove a matter of as much importance to the people south of the Columbia river as it would to us, and equally as much so as thoroughfares for which we are informed they will petition, in the direction of Rogue river and Shasta. Will the legislature take this matter under impartial advisement?

☞ We learn from the San Francisco "Times and Trascript," that a light-house is to be erected forthwith in the vicinity of that city—the first on this portion of the Pacific coast. Also, from the same source, that the amount of California's indebtedness is but little over a million and a quarter—all told.

☞ Our last California papers speak in the most flattering manner of the rich reward afforded by the mines to the laborers therein, throughout the state generally. The rains have been extremely propitious thus far this season.

☞ Miss KATE HAYS, the celebrated *cantatrice*, has recently arrived at San Francisco, and made her début in a concert at the American Theatre.

Editors' Table.

☞ The "*resources*" of "our table" have been completely *frozen* up for the last week. We shall expect a perfect *inundation* when a *thaw* sets in, and are prepared to "stand from under."

☞ In consequence of the extreme inclemency of the weather of last week—the almost impassable character of the road between this place and Cowlitz landing, the mail from southern Oregon was detained two days beyond its usual time of arrival at this office.

☞ A seaman named David Clark, a native of Sweden, and attached to the crew of the ship "Thracian," loading a short distance below this place, had his leg horribly broken in two places below the knee, on Tuesday last, by the falling of a spar, which he was assisting to take aboard that vessel.

☞ We are under obligations to our able and highly esteemed member of the legislature, Hon. I. N. ECEY, for the names of subscribers to the "Columbian" recently forwarded. Also, on the same score, to Col S. P. MOSES, collector of customs of this port, during his recent visit to the Willamette. We hope, ere long, to be able to enrol amongst the names of our subscribers, many independent THINKING and ACTING residents of southern Oregon.

☞ The recent bad weather has cast an unusual gloom over our little community, and all kinds of business is transacted with closed doors, and around comfortable stoves. We regret to learn that the manufacture of lumber at our mills has been seriously impeded from the inability of persons engaged to secure an adequate supply of logs. Working cattle must be fed, these times, and time must be consumed in procuring provinder. We hope by next week to be able to announce an improvement in the weather.

☞ A friend of ours who was present at a private party, giving manifestations in "spiritual rappings," recently in San Francisco, relates a good story respecting revelations made to one of the gentlemen comprising it. Dr ———, who, by the way, has a business connexion in this place, was made a "medium," and commenced conversation with the spirit as follows: "Whose spirit are you?" in answer to which the spirit caused to be written—"your guardian angel". The inquiry was then submitted by the Dr.—"who is my guardian angel?" and received a reply in answer—"THE DEVIL!" The party immediately resolved itself into a "horse-laugh," and the doctor considered himself *badly* "SOLD."

☞ Do our farmers know the prices which all kinds of produce command at this place? And further—do they know that unless our market is more liberally supplied than heretofore, there is imminent danger that our citizens will eventually have to resort again to "clam-banks" and salmon, to keep the peace between soul and body? Only think of $20 per cwt for flour; 14 to 16 cents per lb. for beef; 20 for pork, $1,00 for butter, $1 50 per bushel for potatoes, and $4 00 for onions! We are aware that the roads are at present very bad, but hope after a slight improvement in the weather to see our farmers rolling in with full loads of the above mentioned articles. We also hope to hear a determination on the part of our farmers to double the extent of their crops the coming year.

☞ We are authorized and requested by the collector of customs, to state, during his recent absence from Olympia, he has been informed, that certain gentlemen who traveled up and down the Sound in the revenue boats, were charged passage money by the oarsmen. The collector has never tolerated anything of the kind, and if those who were charged will make their cases known to the collector, he will require the oarsmen to refund. Owing to the scarcity and uncertainty of transportation on the Sound, the public wants have been and are considered by collector Moses, and the vacant seats when any in the revenue boats, whilst going or coming on government business, have been, and are FREE TO ALL.

☞ The recent large shipments of lumber to the San Francisco market has caused a material decline from former rates. Oregon pine, square is now quoted at $55 per M.; oak plank, $20; pine, $70; shingles, $20 per M.

☞ According to a calculation in the "National Intelligencer," the census of 1950, in the United States, will be 379,307,000. That will be something of a leap from our present population 23,144,126, but it will be remembered that our population in 1800 was only 5,305,952.

☞ BEVERLY SANDERS, Esq., has been appointed collector for the port of San Francisco, vice T. BUTLER KING, resigned.

About the Weather.

In the last number of the "Columbian" we stated that "the snow fell on Sunday night and Monday last, (12th and 13th inst.,) to the depth of near six inches" &c. Although we maintain to have told the truth as far as stated in reference thereto, we do not pretend to have told the WHOLE truth—neither had the snow ceased falling at the time the paragraph referred to was put in type. As we trust the storm is now over, and "a better time is coming"—and as we do not wish to conceal any facts either in praise or tending to disparage northern Oregon, or knowingly mislead persons at a distance in matters about which they have a right to expect correct information, we will proceed to tell the balance of the story by remarking that from the 12th inst. up to the present, we have had some very extraordinary weather—admirably calculated, for the time being, to be peculiarly discouraging to newly arrived immigrants, and give them an unfavorable impression of this part of the country; and as we are informed the Willamette valley has been placed in the "same awful fix," and as "misery loves company," we can congratulate each other that it is no worse, and that there is a prospect ahead of looking over the present storm, to the mild spring and beautiful summer of the coming year. Cheer up then, all ye of drooping spirits—remember, that "the darkest hour precedeth day."

The average depth of snow in this vicinity can be put down at seventeen inches—on some prairies more, and on others much less; and we are told by some gentlemen just arrived from the Cowlitz, that in some places in that neighborhood, the snow measured TWENTY-SIX inches in depth. The long continuance of the storm gives almost positive evidence that no portion of Oregon has escaped, and the stock in many parts, particularly such as have crossed the plains this season will have been subjected to great suffering, if no worse, and such of the immigration as may have been living in tents will have shared keenly the distress of their faithful animals. Should the snow contiue to remain on the ground for any considerable length of time, we cannot but expect to hear of a great loss of stock, and have an unusual scarcity of poor beef in our meat market.

In conclusion we have authority for saying that the weather for the last two weeks has been more severe than ever known for the last three years in northern Oregon—the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer having frequently been as low as 20 degrees, and on Thursday and Friday mornings it stood at 14 deg. above zero.

P S Since the above was in type, the snow has fallen to the depth of about THREE FEET—the weather continuing cold, cloudy and threatening. The wind has been from the north ever since the storm commenced.

THE LEGISLATURE.—From private advices received from the seat of government dated December 8th—the day after the meeting of the assembly—we learn that the legislature had done nothing but to vote down the opening of the assembly by prayer—adopt a resolution, requiring the clerk of each house to order copies of each newspaper printed in the territory, for the use of each member, and receive and refer to appropriate committees, several petitions, &c. The supreme court was in session at Salem, with the prospect of a continuance for some time. The legislature did not meet on the 9th—thanksgiving day.

Business in Salem is said to be rapidly increasing, and that beautiful town site is crowded with strangers and immigrants.—There are a *few* claims left in northern Oregon, which it might be well for some of the latter to come over and LOOK AT as *soon as convenient*.

☞ We learn from the "Statesman" that the government bark "Anita," Captain Belcher, went ashore near Port Orford, on the 29th of October last, and was completely wrecked, but no lives lost.

☞ The severe storm of wind and snow on Wendesday night, crushed in the roof, and blew over the frame of the large bowling alley of J. PERKINS, of this place.—Fortunately, no person was in the alley at the time, and the injury extended no further.

☞ We learn that the Australian gold mines continue to increase in richness and quantity, and that further discoveries were making in all directions.—Provisions of all kinds were scarce and high, and it was thought that large importations would be required to meet the demand of the present emigration.

☞ The "National Intelligencer" announces that Commodore Cadwallader Ringgold, U S. Navy, has been appointed to the command of the expedition "to explore and survey the China and Japan Seas, Behring Straits, and the route to and from California and China," and which is in actual progress of organization and equipment.

The Dewamish Country.

DEWAMISH RIVER, Dec. 10, 1852.

Messrs. Editors—Will you permit me, through the columns of the "Columbian," to say a word to those who are desirous to settle themselves and obtain *good* locations in Northern Oregon? There are hundreds of the immigration of the present season who are desirous to settle within our limits, and make for themselves and families comfortable homes, but being strangers, know not where to stop, neither have they the means to prospect the country.

To such I would say, if you can be suited in Northern Oregon, you need not look further than the Dewamish river. The land on this river is of the best quality and very productive, as you, Messrs. Editors, can testify, having been presented with some specimens of its productions. The land on the river is mostly bottom land, covered with white maple, vine maple, cotton wood, alder, crab apple, &c, and is easily cleared, and when once prepared for tilling is worth twice as much as the prairie land. There is plenty of fir and cedar timber back from the river from one half of a mile to a mile, with points occasionally putting down to the river. The river is navigable as far as the forks, 12 miles from its mouth, and how much farther I am not able to say. The water is excellent. The land is mostly claimed on both sides for six miles from its mouth. Above there are a few claims taken, but hundreds of choice ones yet vacant. The right hand fork takes the name of White river, and there are any quantity of good claims on either side. At the forks there is a fine town site, and the day is not far distant when it, as well as the river above, will be settled. I am led to this opinion from the fact that the whole surrounding country will admit of a large settlement. Seattle is destined to rank high among towns of importance in Northern Oregon. It is situated on the bay, two miles from the mouth of the river. A steam saw mill is soon to be erected. A short distance from the river and connected with it is a large lake from 40 to 60 miles in length, and from 2 to 10 miles wide, surrounded with good land. Only two claims are yet taken on the lake.

The inhabitants in the Dewamish vicinity are anxious to have the country settle, and will go with the immigrant at any time to show him the country. To those, then, who desire good locations, permit me again to say, pass not by the Dewamish river.

Respectfully yours,

S S. GROW.

— MINUTE MECHANISM.—There is a cherry-stone at the Salem (Mass.,) Museum which contains one dozen silver spoons.—The stone, itself, is of the ordinary size, but the spoons are so small that their shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. Here is the result of immense labor, for no decidedly useful purpose, and there are thousands of other objects in the world, fashioned by ingenuity, the value of which, in a utilitarian sense, may be quite as indifferent.

Dr. Oliver gives an account in his Philosophical Transactions, by-the-way, of a cherry-stone, on which were carved one hundred and twenty-four heads, so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings, by the mitres and crowns. It was brought in Prussia for $1500, and thence conveyed to England, where it was considered an object of so much value, that its possession was disputed, and became the object of a suit in chancery. This stone Dr. O saw in 1687.

In more remote times still, an account is given of an ivory chariot, constructed by Mermecides, which was so small that a fly could cover it with his wing, also a ship of the same matrial, which could be hidden with the wing of a bee.

Pliny, too, tells us that Homer's Illiad, which is fifteen thousand verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a nut shell; while Elia mentions an artist who wrote a distich in letters of gold, and enclosed it in the rind of a kernel of corn. But the Harren MS mentions a greater curiosity than any of the above, it being nothing more nor less than the Bible written by one Petre Bales—a chancery clerk—in so small a book that it could be enclosed within the shell of an English walnut. D'Israeli gives an account of many other similar exploits to that of Bales.

There is a drawing of the head of Charles I., in the library of St John's College, Oxford, wholly composed of minute written characters, which, at a small distance, resemble the lines of an engraving. The head and ruff are said to contain the book of Psalms, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. Again, in the British Museum, is a portrait of Queen Anne, not much bigger than the hand. On this drawing, are a number of lines and scratches, which it is asserted, include the entire contents of a thin folio.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.—The small boys at the Academy in this place have a debating society. The last question before it was: "Whose life should be saved in preference, that of the mother or the wife?"—After a large majority had expressed themselves in favor of saving the wife, a little chap about half an hour high, jumped up and with a very cunning twist of the head, said; I wouldn't: I'd save my mother, 'cause if I was to lose my wife I could git another.—[Caddo Gazette.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—According to recent calculations, it is probable that the English is already the language of sixty millions of human beings, and that the number is augmenting at a continually increasing ratio.

Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.

SELCTED FOR THE "COLUMBIAN."

Hope in Sorrow.

Child of sorrow, who replining,
Callest life a vale of tears—
Thou, for whom no star is shining,
Lighting up thy future years!—
Raise thy head which droops in anguish!
Brighter prospects for the wait,
In thy grief no longer languish,
Fairer reads thy book of fate.

Life to thee may seem with dangers
Thickly strewn, like thorns around,
Those that should be friends, be strangers,
Seeming friends, may foes be found.
Death may snatch the dearest treasures—
Fondest friends may grow estranged,
And the source of many pleasures
To a source of grief be changed.

Life hath many bitter lessons,
Hard for human hearts to learn,
But no love the mind can strengthen
Like our own experience, stern.
Men will never heed the teaching
Of another's life, or fate,
Each himself must chase the phantom,
Learning what it is, too late.

Brother, in thy disappointment,
When thy lot seems darkest yet,
Turn thee to thy mourning brethren,
In their woes, thine own forget,
Other men more sadly stricken,
Need the aid thou can'st supply—
Words of sympathy and kindness—
Sure thou wilt not such deny.

Be thy lot a life of sadness,
Still some joys to thee are left,
And one thought should give thee gladness,
Though of much thou art bereft.
Every lesson life hast taught thee,
Every sad experience gained,
Is a jewel kindly brought thee,
Ever more to be retained.

Then when life looks dark before thee—
Troubles press on every side,
To these sources thou can'st turn thee
From them strength will be supplied,
Then along the future beaming,
Arching high above thy fears,
Thou shalt see a rainbow gleaming,
Brightly through thy falling tears!

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL INVENTION.—The Albany (N. Y.) Argus describes an invention which is designed to supersede the plow, harrow, roller, and the man who sows the seed. It says:

"We were shown, a few days since, the model of a new, and what purports to be a valuable improvement, in one of the laborious departments of the agriculturalist, and for which the inventor procured a patent in April of the present year. It embodies in one implement the capacity of plowing with four plows, scattering the seed in furrows, harrowing and rolling. The plows are arranged at suitable distances, in front of the cart, and the number can be diminished at pleasure or four used. Immediately following, and attached to the plows, are the buckets for the reception of the seed—corn included—and from which it is distributed The harrows follow behind the wheels of the cart, and the rollers bring up the rear On the platform of the cart, and forming a part of it, is a basin, of the same width, and which is the receptacle of the seed Its position is immediately over the buckets, and as the cart goes forward, it is so arranged as to allow the seed to fall in suitable quantities into the buckets below. The platform is large enough for the driver and will also accommodate several bags of grain—The harrows are also the width of the cart, in two pieces, as are also the rollers, for more easy passage over the ground The entire arrangement can be removed with ease, and the cart used in any other capacity about the farm.

The inventor is Mr. Henry Beebe, a young mechanic of Albany While it appears to be a valuable improvement, and has received the approbation of many distinguished agriculturalists, its utility remains to be tested There is scarcely a doubt, however, that on prairie land it will prove a valuable acquisition to the implements of the farm."

ORIGIN OF CORONER'S INQUEST.—The coroner's inquest is said to have originated in the following manner; A gentlewoman in London having buried six husbands, found a suitor hardy enough to make her a wife once more For several months their happiness was mutual, a circumstance which seemed to pay no great credit to her former husbands, who had disgusted her she said, with their drunkenness and infidelity.—With a view of ascertaining the real character of his mate, the gentleman began to absent himself, and return at late hours in a state of apparent intoxication Reproaches at first, and menaces in succession, were the effects of this conduct. One evening, when she thought him senseless or asleep, she unsewed a leaden weight from a fold in her gown, and having melted it, approached her husband to pour it into his ear Convinced of her wickedness, the husband started up, seized her, and having procured assistance, confined her till morning, when she was carried before a magistrate, and committed to prison. The bodies of her six husbands were dug up, and, as marks of violence were discernable upon the whole of them, she was brought to trial and convicted of murder. To these circumstances we are indebted for a most useful institution.

At the Cleveland Fair, a man exhibited a horse with five feet, a calf with 2 heads, and a sheep with 5 horns and as many tails

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The generality of mankind spend the early part of their lives in contributing to make the latter part miserable.

☞ There are four thousand five hundred languages in the world, besides the language of the eyes.

Masonic.

Olympia Lodge, U. D., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

All brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

C. H. HALE, Secretary.

Religious Service.

Rev. Benj. Close, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the School House, in this place, on to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 o'clock A. M. The public are respectfully invited.

NEW-YEAR'S FAIR FOR 1853!

I WILL sell at auction, on Saturday the first day of January, 1853, at the Sales room of Col. M. T. Simmons, in Olympia, the following choice articles of merchandize:

A large and well selected lot of Hardware, consisting of

Cross-cut Saws,	Spades,
Augers,	Shovels,
Garden Hoes,	T & Butt Hinges,
Trowels,	Neck Bolts, &c.
H Hinges,	Candle Sticks,
Door Bolts,	Ground Pepper,
Broad Axes,	Ground Ginger,
Cut-Glass Tumblers,	Combs,
Nails,	Scissors,
Ax Handles,	Beads,
Molasses,	Borax,
Sugar,	Haspe & Staples,
Hats,	Shaving Brushes.

Also a quantity of superior fancy prints,
Bleached Muslins, Vests,
Pilot Coats, Overalls,
Molasses, Sugar, &c. &c., to be sold without reserve.

Terms—Cash on delivery

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. M. POE, Auctioneer,

Olympia, Dec. 21, 1852. 16tds

HO FOR SEATTLE!

THE DEWAMISH BAY CLIPPER SCOW,

"ABOUT HALF-WAY-UP,"

L. M. COLLINS, Master, now lying at the foot of Kendall Co's wharf, will have immediate dispatch for Dewamish Bay, touching at all the "Points" and town sites between Olympia and Seattle, affording a rare opportunity for transportation or passage. Accommodations unsurpassed in Northern Oregon. Passengers will be taken down, and allowed the privilege of boarding with the Captain provided they find their own provisions.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board.

COWLITZ RIVER.

THE UDNERSIGNED have Batteaux and Canoes running constantly on the Cowlitz River, and are now prepared to forward passengers and freight for the Sound without delay—The mail boat leaves regularly every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, for the Cowlitz Landing

WARBASS & TOWNSEND

Monticello, Dec. 10, 1852 16tf

RETAIL

PRICES CURRENT OF OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND NORTHERN OREGON—CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "COLUMBIAN"

Beef, per lb.	14a16	Pickles, per jar,	50
Pork, "	20	Vinegar, per gal	50a60
Flour, per 100 lbs	20 00	Salt, per lb	4a5
Potatoes, per bush.	1 50	Blankets, per pair,	6 00
Butter, per lb	1 00	Candles, per lb.	62a75
Onions, per bush.	$4 00	Linseed oil, pr gal	2 50
Tallow, per lb.	12½	Sperm oil, "	1 50
Cheese, "	40	Tobacco, per lb.	75a1 00
Eggs, per doz.	75	Soap, "	12a14
Beets, per bush	3 50	Sheeting,	4 4 pr yd 16
Sugar, per lb.	12½	Drilling, "	16
Coffee, per lb.	30	Axes,	2 00a3 00
Tea, "	75a1 00	Hewing axes,	8 50
Molasses, per gal.	50a75	Brandy, pr gl	1 50a2 00
Salmon, per lb	10a12	Whisky, "	1 25
Saleratus, "	25	Gin, "	2 50a3 00
Chickens, per doz	7 00	Hickory shirts,	1 00

Sawed lumber, fir, $50 per M, cedar, $55 per M, shingles, $5 50 to $6 per M.: piles, 6 to 10 cents per foot, square timber, 15 to 16 cts per foot, wood, $3 per cord.

OFFICERS

JUDICIAL, REPRESENTATIVE, &c., IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON.

WILLIAM STRONG, Judge of the Dist. Court for northern Oregon,
ISAAC N. EBEY, Legislative, Representative,
Q A BROOKS, Prosecuting Attorney
WM. W. MILLER, Mast. Com in Chanc.,
A. J. SIMMONS, Sheriff;
A A. DENNY, S. S. FORD, DAVID SHELTON, } County Judges,
D. R. BIGELOW, Treasurer,
D. S. MAYNARD, J M BACHELDER, } Justices
CUSTOM HOUSE DIST. PUGET'S SOUND, Olympia, November 10th, 1851.

The Collection District of Puget's Sound was this day organized. The officers are—

SIMPSON P. MOSES—Collector of Customs, &c, for the District—at Olympia.

WILLIAM W MILLER—Surveyor of Customs, &c, for the Port of Nesqually.

ROUTES

And distances, (as established by common consent,) from Portland, southern Oregon, to Cape Flattery—the junction of the Straits with the Pacific—northern Oregon—via the Columbia, Cowlitz rivers, Puget Sound, &c.

From Portland to Ranier, (on Columbia,)	45 m
" Ranier to Monticello, (on Cowlitz,)	3 m
" Monticello to forks of Cowlitz river,	19 m
" Forks to Warbassport, Cowlitz landing,	12 m
" Warbassport to Esq. J R. Jackson's,	10 m
" Jackson's to Esq S S. Ford's,	20 m
" Ford's to Olympia,	30 m
Total from Ranier to Olympia,	84 m
" From Portland to Olympia,	129 m
From Olympia to Steilacoom, by the Sound, (Balch's passage,)	25 m
From Olympia to Nesqually beach,	19 m
" Nesqually to Steilacoom,	7 m
" Steilacoom to New York,	27 m
" New York to Seattle,	5 m
" Seattle to Whidby's Island,	30 m
" Seattle to Port Townsend,	55 m
" Port Townsend to New Dungeness,	18 m
" New Dungeness to Cape Flattery,	84 m
" Head of Whidby's Isl. to Penn's Cove,	25 m
" Col. Ebey's to Victoria, Vane's Isl.,	28 m
" Olymia to Cape Flattery, direct,	190 m
Total from Portland to Cape Flattery,	419 m

BALCH & PALMER,

MERCHANTS & SHIPPING AGENTS,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound, and San Francisco, California.

CARGOES of piles, hewed timber, ship spars, sawed lumber, shingles, laths, cord wood, salmon, halibut, codfish, oysters, whale oil, potatoes, grain and Oregon produce generally, furnished at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. The attention of ship owners is respectfully solicited.

Their line of packets trading regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco,

Schr. "Damariscove," Capt Hathaway,

Brig "Geo. Emery," Capt. Wilson,

may be relied upon for safe carriage of freight and comfortable accommodation of passengers.

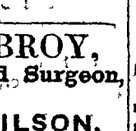
Orders for goods carefully filled and without delay.

For particulars apply to the Masters on board, or to

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Steilacoom, Puget Sound,
CYRUS PALMER,
California street Wharf, San Francisco.

Oct 9, 1852 5tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and Parties furnished on the shortest notice

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c

WEED & HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 4tf

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon,
AND
DOCTOR R. B. WILSON.

OFFICE—*Portland Hospital Front Street,*
PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Dec 11 1852—14ly

NEW GOODS

HOURLY expected by Bark "Sarah Warren," Capt A. B Gove, from San Francisco, at the store of the Kendall Co, by

JOS CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Dec. 15, 1852. 15tf

NOTICE.

THE store of the subscriber will be closed every evening at 7 o'clock, and Sundays at 12 o'clock noon.

JOS CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Dec 15, 1852 15tf

LEVI H. WOODS,

Auction and Commission Merchant,
NO. 3 COFFIN'S BLOCK
Portland, O T, Dec. 4, 1852 15tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.

Cascade City, Dec 15, 1852. 15tf

Notice.

I HEREBY warn and forbid any and every body from trading or bargaining with Clanrick Crosby or any one else, without due authority from me, for any part or parcel of a certain land, claim, situate on both sides and below the mouth of Shutes' river, on Puget Sound, Oregon Territory, as I have and do make my claim, under the fourth section of the law of Congress approved September 27, 1850, to that undivided half of said claim upon which the saw mill at the mouth of said Shutes' river, and the adjacent buildings are erected.

ELIZABETH SIMMONS

New Market, Dec 1, 1852 3w13

OLYMPIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, OREGON.



THE undersigned having opened this House of public entertainment for the accommodation of the traveling public, he will furnish man and beast with the best fare the market affords.

Olympia being the point where the main road from the Columbia river strikes the Sound, pleasure parties and others wishing to go down the Sound will find this the best point to start from, as suitable boats for that purpose can be furnished at reasonable rates.

Private rooms furnished to those wishing them

EDMOND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Sept 1, '52 1tf

COWLITZ HOTEL.



A Great Disideratum!

THE SUBSCRIBER having refitted and greatly improved his House at the COWLITZ LANDING, is now prepared to accommodate the public with the best the country affords.

SADDLE HORSES,

Can at all times be had upon reasonable terms.

I have a relay of horses at the residence of Mr. Ford, so that travellers can reach Olympia in one day from Cowlitz Landing.

sept11 tf F. A. CLARKE

CUSTOM HOUSE, DISTRICT PUGET SOUND, *Olympia, O. T. November* 18, 1852.

To whom it may concern:

BY my direction the ship "Thracian," with her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c, was this day seized in the name of the United States of America, and notice is hereby given of the filing of an information in the admiralty to enforce a forfeiture of the same The offence is, a fraudulent procurement of an American enrolment in the "District of San Francisco."

SIMPSON P. MOSES,
Collector of Customs, &c.

Nov, 20—14tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the "Columbian" Office for "bonus money" are requested to "fork over" to Messrs. Wiley & McElroy, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same

A. M. POE, Agent.

Dec 11, 1852.

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,
sept18 tf PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE KENDALL CO.

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND,
&
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dealers in Oregon Produce and LUMBER SHIPPERS, AND GENERAL TRADERS,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving by their line of Packet Ships, viz:

Ship POTOMAC, Capt. A. B. Gove,
Brig G. W. KENDALL, Capt D. J. Gove.
Schooner FRANKLIN, Capt. C. W Pinkham,

A good assortment of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY WARE, HARD WARE, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

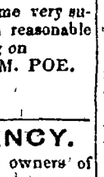
Which will be exchanged at low prices for Oregon Produce or for Cash

For freight, passage or other business, apply to

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Agent,
Corner of 2nd and Main streets, Olympia, or
DR. S. MERRETT, San Francisco,
Montgomery, 2d door from California street.

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

NEW YORK CASH STORE.



CHAS. C TERRY & CO., thankful for past favors take this opportunity to inform their numerous friends and customers that they still continue at their well known stand in the town of New York, on Puget's Sound, where they keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, all kinds of merchandize usually required in a new country.

N B, Vessels furnished with cargoes of Piles, Square Timber, Shingles, &c.

New York, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country Among his assortment may be found

Dry Goods, Groceries,
HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

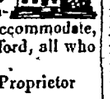
"A word to the wise is sufficient."

G A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept 7, 1852 1y1

COLUMBIAN HOTEL,

Second st., Olympia, O. T.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house of entertainment, and is now prepared to accommodate, with the best fare the market can afford, all who may favor him with their patronage

WILLIAM DOWLING, Proprietor

Olympia, Dec. 4, 1852. 3m13

"A FEW MORE LEFT."

PERSONS wishing to purchase some very superior town lots in Olympia, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on

A M. POE.

Several houses for sale or rent.

Olympia, Sept 1, '52. 1tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned, agents for and owners of town lots in Olympia, and other growing towns on Puget's Sound, are prepared to sell or purchase Real Estate as above As property throughout the Sound is rapidly growing into importance and value, they invite early applications from capitalists desirous of profitable investments All communications requesting information as to the value of property, &c., in this district, should be addressed to

SIMMONS & GOLDSBOROUGH

Olympia, Sept 11, 1852 1tf

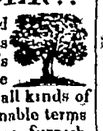
WANTED!

250 BUSHELS Cranberries, for which the highest market price will be paid

A. J MOSES.

Olympia, Oct. 16, 1852 6tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!



HAYS, WARD & Co's new and splendid SAW MILL, 2 miles above Olympia at the falls of De Shute's river, is now in full operation, where they are prepared to do with dispatch all kinds of sawing, in any quantity, and on reasonable terms

All orders promptly filled, and cargoes furnished on the shortest notice

HAYS, WARD & CO

Sept. 5, 1852. 3m1

ENGINEER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers his professional services to the public as a Civil Engineer and general Conveyancer in all matters touching land claims, deeds, &c, &c

For further particulars apply to

H A. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Olympia, Aug, 26, 1852 1 3tif

PILLOW & DREW,

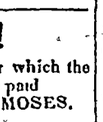
Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,
Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,
NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,
PORTLAND, O.T.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and Warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.



A LARGE two story house on the corner of Water and First streets, in Olympia. The House is well calculated for a wholesale store. For terms apply to M. T. SIMMONS.

Olympia, Sept. 1, '52 1tf

SHAY & WATKINS,

Ship carpenters and House Builders.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Olympia, ship owners, and the people on the Sound generally, that they are prepared to do all work connected with the above business, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Ships can be repaired, and houses erected with dispatch, and in a manner not to be surpassed, in point of workmanship, on the Pacific coast.

Shop on Main street.

Olympia, Oct. 2, 1852. 24tf

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GREAT CHEAP BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND STATIONERY DEPOT!

This is the oldest establishment of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

WE have on hand, and are constantly receiving shipments of all of the latest cheap publications, standard works, law books, mechanical works, school books, works in the French and Spanish languages, and also other languages; paper of all kinds, wafers, ink, inkstands, quills, gold and steel pens, lead pencils, drawing pencils, crayons and chalks letter stamps, folders and cutters, cash and deed boxes, copying and notarial presses, and in fact every thing appertaining to the stationery business.

B, G, & S are agents and will receive subscriptions for any of the following magazines or newspapers at the following prices per annum.

MAGAZINES.

Harpers Monthly,	6 dollars.
Graham's Magazine,	6 do.
Gody's Lady's Book,	6 do
The National Magazine,	4 do.
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	10 do.
The Whig Review,	6 do.
The Democratic Review,	6 do.
Little's Living Age,	12 do.
Knickerbocker Magazine,	6 do.
Eclectic Magazine,	10 do.
The Banker's Mag. and Statist'l. Reg.	10 do.
The Albany Cultivator, a journal for the farmer gardner, &c.,	10 do.
The Horticulturist, a journal of art, &c,	10 do
The London Lancet,	10 do.
American Journal of Medical Sciences,	10 do
Blackwoods Magazine,	10 do.
For the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, each,	5 do.
For two Reviews $8; three $12; four,	16 do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews for a year,	20 do.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Journal for California,	5 dollars
New York Herald,	5 do.
New York Weekly Herald,	6 do.
New York Weekly Tribune,	6 do.
New York Weekly Tribune for Calfor,	5 do.
New York Spirit of the Times,	10 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Courier,	6 do.
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post,	6 do.
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper,	3 do.
Baltimore Weekly Sun for California,	5 do.
Portland, Maine, Weekly Transcript,	5 do.
Uncle Sam, Weekly,	5 do.
Waverly Magazine,	5 do.
Boston Museum,	5 do.
Boston Carpet Bag,	5 do.
Boston Investigator,	5 do.
Gleason's Pict'l Drawing Room Comp.,	5 do.
Louisville Ky., Courier for California,	5 do.
Cincinnati Commercial,	5 do.
New Orleans Picayune,	6 do.
New Orleans True Delta,	6 do
New York Lantern, or Am Punch,	5 do.
New York La Cronica Spanish,	10 do.
New York Staats Leitering,	5 do.
New York Courier des Etats Unis,	6 do.
London Illustrated News Weekly,	20 do.
London Weekly Dispatch,	20 do.
London Weekly Times,	20 do.
Liverpool (Willmer & Smith's) Times,	20 do.
Doublin Nation	20 do.

When any of the above are sent from the office of publication, they will be charged half the above rates

Subscriptions received also for any other magazine or newspaper published in the United States or Europe

One of the firm resides in New York and will attend to the filling of all orders that may be entrusted to our care.

Country merchants, booksellers, pedlers and the trade generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL.
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco.

November 6th, 1852 9tf

CHEAP BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS
BY THE CART LOAD.

BURGESS, GILBERT & STILL, Portsmouth square, San Francisco, wholesale and retail dealer in cheap publications, standard books, blank books, stationery, fancy articles, and

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

B. G. & S. continues to supply all orders for cheap books and newspapers, and other articles in their line, in advance of all others, and at the lowest market price. Country merchants, agents, the trade, pedlers, canvassers, and the public generally are invited to call and examine our extensive collection of publications, where they will be sure to find all the latest works published in this country or elsewhere.

B G & S. are sole agents for, and receiving per every mail, the Boston Journal, N O Picayune, Louisville Courier, Cincinnati Commercial, Portland Transcript, New Bedford Mercury, Baltimore Sun, St. Louis Reveille, &c., &c; besides which they receive the New York Herald, New York Tribune, London Illustrated News, Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Weekly Dispatch, Doublin Nation, London Punch, La Cronica, New York Staats Leitering, New York Schnellpost, La Presse, Le Constitutionnel, L'Illustration, and other papers generally from all parts of the world. One of the firm resides in New York, and will attend to the filling of all orders that we may receive with promptness and dispatch.

BURGESS, BILBERT & STILL,
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco

November 6th, 1851. 9tf

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4, Maynard's Fire proof Stores,
SAN FRANCISO

N. B. W. H S. makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of merchandize for sale on consignment

He respectfully tenders his services to any person in California or Oregon, who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of domestic produce or other merchandize.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

PORTER'S LINE.

THE Ship PERSIA and brig JANE are running regularly between Puget's Sound and the above port. All orders for goods promptly attended to. Address

WILLIAM PORTER,
Sept. 11, 1852. 1tf San Francisco.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND
DRAUGHTSMAN,
sept18 tf ST HELENS, O. T.

L. A. Y... BA...
STEIL...
D...
A...
Olym...
1tf

SIMON, E. MAY SCAN.

MAYRE,

Attorneys
AND SOLICITORS
OFFICE—COFFIN'S BLOCK
nov6 9tf Portland, Oregon

C. N. McCONAHA. J. W. WILEY.

McCONAHA & WILEY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend the several Courts of the Territory. Their special attention will be given to causes in the District and Supreme Courts. They will attend to criminal cases throughout the Territory.

THEY REFER TO

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senator from California.
Hon. Judge Ralston, Sacramento City, Cal.
Hon. J. Neely Johnson, "
Hon T. Butler King, San Francisco.
Hon Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
Hon. John McDougal, Ex-Gov. California.
Hon. P. H. Burnett, "
Hon. John Welch, M. C. from Ohio
Editors of Placer Times and Transcript, San Francisco.

Olympia, oct. 23, 1852. 7tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c,
OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.

Sept. 1852 1tf

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE.
COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

L. B HASTINGS. F. W. PETTYGROVE.
ALFRED B. PLUMMER.

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
Port Townsend, Northern Oregon,

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Sept. 25, 1852 3tf

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY

☞ Shipping supplied at short notice.

MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.

Sept, 6, 1852. 1tf

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Merchandize.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 1tf

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY, AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will Practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory.

Office—in *Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel.*

Sept 6, 1852 1tf

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PORTLAND, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON, will PRACTICE LAW, in the several Courts of the Territory of Oregon

☞ Office in Morrison's Building,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

sept18 1f.

Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 6, 1852 1tf

W. C. Holman. Wm. M Carpente

Woodford C. Holman & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome)
San Francisco, California.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES.

Ex-Gov. Burnett, } San Francisco.
Maj William L. Smith, }
Page, Bacon & Co.
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
David Shelton, } Olympia.
A. M. Poe, }

N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

HENRY TOOMY. JOHN REID.

HENRY TO... & CO.

LUMBER AND ...
AND GEN...
Corner of Sa...

Sept. 1, 1852...

F...
SETOR TH...
Olympia, Sept. ... 18...

THE COLUMBIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—PUBLISHED AT [illegible], Puget's Sound.

[illegible] POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF OREGON IN GENERAL, AND THE TERRITORY NORTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN PARTICULAR.

[illegible] number of intelligent [illegible] Columbia River, who un[illegible] interests, and appreciate the advantages [illegible] derived from the publication of a newspaper properly conducted, in their vicinity, the undersigned have been induced to engage in [illegible] at the place above designated [illegible] both unnecessary and inexpedient to [illegible] prospectus, (as is too often [illegible]) with regard to results to be brought about by the establishment of a press in a new and growing country, like that bordering on Puget's Sound. Let it suffice to say, that if we are adequately sustained, we will use every effort to advance the interests of the people, and by a faithful representation of its superior advantages, endeavor to aid in the speedy settlement of that very desirable portion of Oregon. But should not a due encouragement be given to justify an expenditure of labor, time, and capital, an alternative is presented in other and many inviting vocations on the Pacific coast, where industry will be suitably rewarded without the humiliation of an eternal solicitude for public patronage.

It will be our object to promote the interests of all, unbiassed by party or sectarian views, and untrammelled by any man, set of men, party, clique or faction whatever, and will receive dictation from no source in the discharge of our duty as journalists. With a determination strictly to adhere to this position, we leave it with the intelligent people of North Columbia to decide whether the publication of a newspaper on the principles set forth will be to their advantage or not.

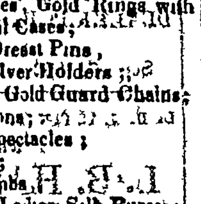
TERMS:

$5 per year—$3 per six months,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

J. W. WILEY,
T. F. McELROY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, &C.



PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from New York, a large and rich assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, consisting of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Plain do.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Rings with setts, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins,
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;
Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver plated Spectacles;
Gold Bracelets with setts;
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purses;
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;
Brittania Tea Pots and Pitchers;
Beads and Fancy Head ornaments;
Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks;
Pocket Knives;
Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at Low Prices.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1852 3tf

TO SHIPOWNERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

THE undersigned is just completing an excellent new

DRY DOCK

three miles below Olympia, on the west side of the harbor, which will soon be ready for the accommodation of ship owners and masters for the repair of their vessels—such as caulking, coppering, sparring and repairing generally.

A good opportunity will now be presented for the repair of vessels of those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity, presented, and will find all necessary conveniences for that purpose.

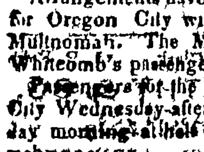
Cargoes of spars for the China or English markets will, at all times be furnished at the dock, by sending in bills designating the quantity and quality of such as may be required.

A part of a cargo now on hand.

JOHN L. BUTLER,
Oct. 16, 1852. 6tf

Transportation.

Winter Arrangements.



THE NEW STEAMER
Lot Whitcomb,
J. C. AINSWORTH, master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning.

Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon City will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City.

Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah [illegible]

The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore.

For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City.

sept18 tf G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

[illegible]er Arrangements.

[illegible] SPLENDID STEAMER

[illegible] NOMAH,"

[illegible]EROY, having been com[illegible] and refitted, will hereafter [illegible] Portland and Oregon City [illegible] o'clock a. m., and Oregon [illegible]

[illegible] after connect with the [illegible] to and from Asto[illegible] [illegible] the captain on [illegible]

[illegible]CK, Agent.

[illegible]DON.

[illegible]AMER

[illegible]aster, [illegible] with a stage [illegible] nable terms. [illegible] aptain on [illegible]mpoeg

Marvin & Hitchcock,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.
PIONEER BOOK STORE.
MONTGOMERY ST., CORNER OF MERCHANT,
San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Traders, Teachers, and families throughout Oregon, to our Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.

Our goods we import direct from New York per every Clipper Ship, and one of the firm residing in New York City, will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of every different size, from Cap to Super-Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order.

MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture of every description.

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Westenholm's, Crookes, and Barnes' best manufacture. Also Wilds' American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade.

GOLD PENS—Bagley's and Greaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.

LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Saunders' Series complete.
McGuffie's do
Brown's, Smith's, Murray's Grammars.
Colburn's, Davis', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographie's, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of U. S., in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.
Anthon's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books.
Webster's Quarto, octavo, School and Pocket Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket tuck Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, octavo and 12mo.
Phillip's and Sampson's edition of the Poets.
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns octavo edition, in Morocco, Cloth, Gilt and Sheep binding.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding.
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete.
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer.
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
do do German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.

The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large invoices per Clipper Ships almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock and solicit orders which will be promptly attended to.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Sept. 18, 1852. 2tf San Francisco.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For Purifying the Blood, and for the cure of

Scrofula,	Mercurial Diseases,
Rheumatism,	Cutaneous Eruptions,
Stubborn Ulcers,	Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,	Bronchitis,
Salt Rheum,	Consumption,
Fever Sores,	Female Complaints,
Erysipelas,	Loss of Apetite,

Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

The value of this medicine is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extended. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root, that has ever been employed in medical practice Its operation extends to the remotest parts of the system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting organs In man, Nature seldom effects, unassisted, the cure of any virulent disease, but requires the aid of a stimulant, alterative, or antiseptic medicine. In diseases of the skin and flesh, a combination of these three classes of medical agents is highly desirable. All these properties are combined in this preparation, and instead of operating successively upon the system, as they must necessarily do when taken separately, they operate simultaneously, and in perfect harmony when administered in this form. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite. Its alterative tendency carries off the accumulations of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus, by which the disease is fostered. Its uniform success in curing and relieving the various diseases for which it is recommended, is established by a multitude of facts.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND SALT RHEUM.

New York, July 27, 1849.

Messrs. A. B. & D Sands—Gentlemen: Words can but feebly express my feelings, in conveying the pleasing intelligence that my wife is restored to perfect health, by the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. She was afflicted with a severe cutaneous disease that covered the whole surface of the body, so that it would have been impossible to touch, any part that was free from the humor the head face and body were covered with scales like those of a fish; the hair fell out in large quantities, and walking caused the most excruciating agonies, as it affected the joints more severely than any other part. She suffered also a long time from an affection of the liver, connected with general debility, and a prostration of the nervous system Physicians, both in Europe and America, had exhausted the usual remedies, without affecting a cure, or scarcely affording relief; and the best medical skill was unavailing, until she happily used your Sarsaparilla. The disease was pronounced salt rheum, but her whole system, internally and externally, was altogether deranged; but so complete has been the cure, after using the Sarsaparilla for six weeks, and taking in all less than one dozen bottles, that she now enjoys better health than for years previous to taking the Sarsaparilla. The object in making this communication as that all who have suffered as she has, may know where and to whom to apply for relief, (and that not in vain), as a complete cure will be the result. My wife unites with me in heartfelt thanks—and believe me, gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,
FERRIER NAZER.

City and County of New York, ss.—Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his name, is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of July, 1849, before me,

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B., & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

For sale at Oregon City by our agents,
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.
Sept. 6, 1852. [illegible]

Transportation.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, VIA ASPINWALL, NAVY BAY, direct.

PER steamer EL DORADO, on Tuesday, April 20th, the GEORGIA, via Havana, on Saturday, April 24th. The splendid steamship

EL DORADO,

1500 tons, H. K. Davenport, U. S. Navy Commander, will sail on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., direct for Aspinwall connecting at Panama with the company's steamers; and the

GEORGIA,

3000 tons, D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave her pier at the foot of Warren street, on Saturday, April 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, via Havana.

Passengers by the Georgia will connect with the well known, favorite United States Mail steamship,

PANAMA,

to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers and mails. No detention at Panama.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona. Passengers will thus be enabled to save about 35 miles of the river navigation, and also the expense and danger heretofore attending the landing in boats off Chagres, as they will be landed from the steamers, free of expense, at the Company's wharf at Aspinwall.

The following will be the rates of fare to San Francisco.—1st cabin, $315, 2d cabin, $270; steerage, $200.

The rates of fare to Aspinwall will be—1st cabin, $65; 2d cabin $45, steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to Chas. A. Whitney, at the office of the companies, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren, New York.

sept. 18tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
CONNECTING WITH THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—THROUGH TICKETS NOW FOR SALE.

THE splendid new double engine STEAMSHIP **ILLINOIS**, 2,500 tons, H. J. Hartstein, U. S. Navy Commander, being now ready for service, will leave for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on Monday, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from her pier, at the foot of Warren street, North River, to connect with the

GOLDEN GATE,

2,500 tons, Lieutenant Peterson, U. S. Navy, commander, which steamer, is ordered to remain at Panama, to be in readiness immediately on arrival of the passengers at that point, to sail direct for San Francisco without any delay.

The accommodations of those steamships are unsurpassed, and they have proved to be the fastest ever launched—the Illinois having made the passage from New York to the Isthmus in seven days and fourteen hours, and the Golden Gate from Panama to San Francisco in eleven days and eighteen hours.

The Panama Railroad is now in operation, and the cars running to within a few miles of Gorgona, at the head of river navigation.

Passengers going forward by these vessels, it is confidently expected, will make the quickest trip ever performed from New York to San Francisco.

Early application will be necessary to secure passage, for which apply, to Charles A. Whitney at the office of the Companies, 177 West street, corner of Warren street New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship Columbia, A. V. St. LeRoy, Commander, will leave Law's Wharf at San Francisco, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Panama, with the U. S. mails, for Oregon, touching at Astoria, and returning without delay with passengers and mails for the steamer from San Francisco from Panama. A safe and commodious river steamer, will connect with the Columbia, taking passengers for St. Helens, Portland, and Oregon City. For passage or light freight, apply to

E KNIGHT, Ag't P. M. S. S Co.,
Office, corner Sacramento & Leidesdorff streets San Francisco, or to JOSEPH DURBROW,
Agent, Portland Oregon.

N. B. Passengers cannot be received on board without tickets from the Company's offices.

sept18 tf

New Stage Line!

Through by Daylight from Champoeg
TO SALEM.

E. DUPUIS, has just established a line of Stages from Champoeg to Salem, which is well stocked with superior American horses. This being the daily line, the stages will leave Champoeg on the arrival of the Washington, and other steamers. Also, one steamer leaves Salem every morning. Soliciting a share of patronage, the proprietor pledges himself to employ none but experienced drivers and gentlemanly agents.

SAMUEL CLARK, Salem,
sept18 tf W. H. REES, Champoeg.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTE
FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM,
VIA CHAMPOEG!

R. NEWELL & Co, at Champoeg, are now prepared to receive, store and forward goods of all descriptions, to Salem, and other places above, on the most reasonable terms. Apply to—
Allen, McKinley & Co—Oregon City,
Crawford's Wharf Boat, do do
Capt. Murray—on board the Washington,
R. Newell & Co—Champoeg,
Griswold & Co—Salem,
Monteith—Albany,
W. W. Buck & Co. Marysville.
Champoeg, sept18 tf

THE WILLAMETTE HOUSE,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently taken charge of the above house, which is pleasantly situated on Ash street, in the city of Portland, where he is prepared to accommodate with board and lodging all who may favor him with their patronage.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

J. LOOMIS, Proprietor.

HORSES! CUITANS!!



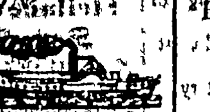
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he is always on hand, ready and willing to accommodate, the traveling community with very superior saddle horses. Persons traveling between Olympia and the Cowlitz river will do well to call at my stable in Olympia. Charges moderate.

JOSEPH TEBO.
Olympia, Sept. 3, 1852 [illegible]

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

TO OREGON.



TOUCHING Humboldt, Trinidad, Klamath, Astoria, St. Helens, Portland, Oregon City, by every steamer going North.

Also, to HONG KONG, China, touching at the Sandwich Islands by American clipper built sailing vessels.

To the Southern and Western States, by New Orleans direct, and also to the North and Europe, by the semi-monthly steamers.

No connection with any other express company, the subscriber having completed the most systematic and extensive express business in existence to and from the following

Offices,		Agents
New York,	Messrs.	Thompson & Hitchcock,
Liverpool,	"	John W. Hart
Sacramento City,	"	G. L. Clark
Marysville,	"	Frank Rumrill.
Honolulu, S. I.	"	Mitchell & Hutchins,
Panama,	"	Ran. Runnells & o
Portland, Oregon,	"	W. B [illegible]tway.
Oregon City,	"	Allan, McKinlay & o
Astoria,	"	Leonard & Green.
Pugets Sound,	"	Crosby & Smith,
Milton,	"	do do
Salem,	"	Wilson & o,
Great Salt Lake City		

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor.

Office in the Fire proof Banking House, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco, California

Sept 6, 1852. 1tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

EXPRESS.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY—Capital $300,000—Office in S. Brannan's new fire-proof block, Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS

Henry Wells,	William G. Fargo,
Johnson Livingston,	James McKay,
Elijah P. Williams,	Alpheus Reynolds,
Edwin B Morgan,	Alexander M. C. Smith,
	Henry D. Rice

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President,
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

This company, having completed its organization as above, is now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS; the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie, also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company, the Harnden Express; Pullen, Virgil & Co's Northern and Canada Express; and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.

They have established offices and faithful agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and western States, energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.

They will immediately establish offices at all the principal towns in California, and run messengers on their own account for the purposes of doing a general Express business. As soon as such arrangements are completed, notice will be given.

S. P. CARTER,
General Agent in California.

Sept. 6, 1852. 1tf

ADAMS & CO.'S

Treasure, Parcel, Package and Freight EXPRESS AND

BANKING HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that having established a house in Portland, we are now prepared to forward to and from

Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe,

GOLD DUST, VALUABLE PACKAGES, and every variety of freight.

We dispatch per P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, our regular Semi monthly Express, leaving here on or about the 10th and 25th of each month, in time to connect with the Panama steamers.

We are prepared to forward and INSURE Treasure and valuables to any amount.

Having superior advantages for the forwarding of Packages and Freight, we are enabled to afford merchants and others increased facilities between San Francisco and Oregon.

Bills, Notes, and other collections, attended to promptly.

EXCHANGE ON
BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE,
CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
NEW ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO, &C.

Deposits received on special or general account. Letters of credit given on our house in San Francisco.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

ADAMS & CO.
NEWELL & CO., Agents.
Sept. 18, 1852. tf

DUGAN & CO'S

Oregon Express.

WILL hereafter connect with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, PORTLAND, OREGON, and through them to

CALIFONIA, THE ATL'C STATES & EUROPE.

We have established agencies at all the principal towns and camps in the Umpqua, Rogue River and Shasta mines, and parties wishing to send letters or packages to any of the mining districts of Northern California and Oregon, can forward by this express by leaving the matter at the office of ADAMS & Co., Portland, and Oregon City.

TREASURE FORWARDED UNDER INSURANCE.

Collections made, and all Express business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

sept18 tf DUGAN & CO.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN,
OREGON LAND AND LUMBER OFFICE
276 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Will receive Oregon lumber and produce, on commission, and make cash advances on the same. Also will sell land claims or town lots, on liberal terms.

Refer to Gov. Gaines, Salem; T. J. Dryer, Esq., Portland, Capt. Ingalls, Vancouver, and H. M. Knighton, St. Helens.

sept18 tf

PROSPECTUS.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.
REPUBLICATION OF THE
LONDON QUARTERLY, THE NORTH BRITISH, THE EDINBURGH, AND WESTMINSTER REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers,
79 Fulton, and 54 Gold sts., New York.

THESE periodicals are the critical censors of the British scolastic and literary world. By their criticisms, they aid readers in the selection of standard valuable books; and by the epitomes which they present, often obviate the necessity of consulting works too voluminous for general examination. They fill a place which American magazines cannot supply; for they discuss topics relating more strictly to the affairs, political, religious, scientific and literary, of the continent of Europe. They are conducted by the best talent of Great Britain, and are engaged with the most important questions which interest or agitate the civilized world. Whoever subscribes, to them all, may read the ablest representatives of the principal parties into which the people of Great Britain are divided.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

is the exponent of the Whig party in Great Britain, having from its commencement advocated Freedom and the rights of the people. When the war apparently of extermination, was waged against France by British Tory rulers, and during which occurred the second great struggle of England with our own country, this Review first unfurled the flag of resistance, made by its unanswerable and eloquent appeals in behalf of inalienable rights the halls of legislation and even the throne itself to tremble. The graphic and stirring delineations of those events, presented in the pages of that distinguished Journal, exhibit the truest portraiture of those perilous days to be found, perhaps, in the language. Its influence was becoming so apparent, that at length the leaders of the Tory party, at whom the thunders of its eloquence were especially directed, found it too powerful an instrument to be resisted by ordinary means, and hence they established the "Quarterly," or as it is distinguished among the American Reprints,

THE LONDON QTARTELY REVIEW,

whereby to counteract that influence which its powerful rival exerted against their measures. The two great political parties thus made strenuous efforts through their respective organs, for the promulgation of their antagonist principles, and during a long series of years, these two leading Periodicals have concentrated the labors, the talent, and the influence of the adherents of the Whig and Tory parties of Great Britain.

Men of the highest literary rank, as dignitaries civil and ecclesiastic, have contributed to the pages of these works among them might be mentioned some of the most resplendent names on the scroll of fame. Among the regular contributors to the London Quarterly Review, were Southey, Scott, Lockhart (its present editor), Appearson, Ferguson, Wordsworth, Lord Mahon, Dr. Milman (whose articles on Oriental literature have been highly esteemed,) and that wonderful women of science, Mrs. Somerville, with many others scarcely less celebrated. Then again in the Edinburgh Review, it is enough to mention the following names, any one which it might be associated—we refer to Jeffreys Napier, Brougham, Mackintosh, and McCaulay, the first of whom during his long connexion with the Review actually wrote, on the average, one third of the articles that graced its brilliant pages, while the universally admired essays of the last, republished so extensively in our own and the parent country, leave us in no manner of doubt as to their great intrisic merit.

THE WESTMIMISTER REVIEW.

This able Journal was established under the patronage and support of the ultra-liberals, so styled, of the British House of Commons, among whom Rowbuck, Mill, Bowring, Professor Long of the London University, Miss Martineau, and others names need not be quoted, conspicuously figured It was for some years under the editorial supervision of Jeremy Bentham, for which fact it obtained the sobriquet of the mouth piece of Benthamism.—This work has ever been especially devoted to the great topics which interest the mass of the people its pages has been rife, it will be remembered, with a series of powerful articles, tending to the reduction of Tory and exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, &c. The astounding developments, made a few years since, respecting the wretched and, then, unheard of horrors of some branches of the mining population of England, first appeared in its pages. Not only have its articles ever been directed against the afore-mentioned abuses, the work has also maintained an unrelenting crusade against the alliance of church and State, thus virtually seeking to abolish the "Parliamentary Religion" of England, and eventually to remove the still existing marks of feudalism, which continue to afflict the British nation. It has recently become the medium through which Cobden promulgates his Free trade doctrines, which will give it increased interest to the numerous admirers here and elsewhere, of that great Reformer In many particulars the Westminster Review espouses a political faith closely allied to that of our own country, and therefore we may, without any extraordinary effort of charity, be induced to cherish it as an exotic worthy of being engrafted into our more genial soil. It has recently been united with the Foreign Quarterly Review, the more attractive features of the two Reviews being now combined in the Westminster, and thus adding greatly to its value as a literary periodical.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

is a work of more recent origin than those already described—but is, nevertheless, destined to occupy as prominent a place in the Republic of Letters.

The great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland led to its establishment. There was no Journal in the United Kingdom, which appeared to meet the necessities of the Anti National-church agitation. Indeed, the revolution caused by the disruption induced a new state of things, placing the actors in new positions of observation, nor could they give utterance to their new perceptions of State and Church Policy—their new symathies—their new emotions, without some organ of thought than any then extant. Hence the spontaneous agreement of the great master minds among them, in the necessity of a new outlet of opinion, and the immediate creation of the North British Review. The basis of this Journal is the Evangelism of the Nineteenth century, nor is it to be overlooked as one of the striking characteristics of the times, and the grand principle which Robertson, Smith, and many of the eminent men of Scotland took the field a century ago to write down, is now advocated and vindicated in this able work, and in the same literary metropolis.

Sustained, then, as these distinguished works are and ever have been, by the highest order of scholastic ability and political sagacity, we need not be surprised to find them occupying such a proud pre-eminence among the literary production of the world, and the neglect of their high claims upon the consideration of all classes of the intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated, that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault, and assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such rare advantages thus placed within our grasp, and however trite, also, may be the remark, it is not the less true, that the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its own punishment. With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the especial attention of their fellow citizens to the Reprints of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure.

TERMS—Payments to be made in Advance.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	per year
For any two	5,00	"
For any three	7,00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8,00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3,00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9,00	"
For Blackwood and four Reviews,	10,00	"

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold St. New York.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The continued success of this Magazine presents the strongest motives to the Publishers to make it still more worthy of the unprecedented favor with which it has been received by the public. The present number, is embellished with the portraits of the eminent American writers Irving and Bryant, and a view of their residences, accompanied with original sketches of their literary character. Others, names distinguished in letters and science, will be made the subject of articles and pictorial illustrations in subsequent numbers.

The circulation of the Magazine is now sixty thousand, and is regularly extending in every part of the Union. No effort will be spared to render it a great National Work, both in regard to the richness and variety of its contents, and its adaption to the wants of the American mind. The utmost care will be taken to present a faithful and pleasing picture of current English literature, while nothing will be admitted which can offend the most fastidious taste or the nicest sense of morality. As an agreeable and instructive publication for family reading in any portion of our vast Republic, the Publishers are determined that it shall be without a superior in the literature of the world.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns. The volumes of a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate will accompany each number. New volumes commence with the June and December numbers.

TERMS

Three Dollars a year, or Twenty five cents a number. The first volume is now ready, neatly bound in muslin, at Two Dollars. The Work may be obtained of Booksellers and Periodical Agents, and of the Publishers.

Liberal arrangements will be made with the Trade and with Postmasters for efforts in circulating the Work, and Specimen Numbers will be supplied gratuitously.

The Publishers will supply mail and city subscribers, when payment is made to them in advance. Clubs supplied upon liberal terms. Muslin covers for each volume will be furnished by the Publishers and Agents at Twenty five cents each.

Persons desiring the Work early will please to furnish their names and address to the Agents.—Orders for numbers from the commencement can now be supplied.

Address post paid, Harper & Brothers, 32 cliff street New York.

Educational.

Portland Academy,

REV. C. S. KINGSLEY AND WIFE, TEACHERS.

THE third quarter will commence on Wednesday, May third. No student received for less than a half quarter, unless by express arrangement, and no name dropped from the roll until notice of discontinuance is given to the teacher.

The quarters will consist of eleven weeks each, at the following rates of tuition.

For Primary Scholars each,	$6 00
Geography, Grammer & Arithmetic,	7 00
Mathematics and Natural Sciences,	7 00
Greek, Latin, and French Languages,	9 00
Drawing and Painting, extra,	5 00

We would assure the citizens of Portland and vicinity that it is the design of the Trustees of the Institution to make it every way worthy of their patronage. As soon as the number of scholars will warrant, it will be organized into primary, male and female departments. Frequent changes of books will be avoided, and no pains will be spared to make it all our patrons can desire.

To those abroad, the Institution holds out as strong inducements as any in the Territory. It is commodious and new, beautifully situated and easily accessible from all points in the Territory.—Board can be had, on reasonable terms, in some of the best families in the city, and several young persons of both sexes can obtain places where they can pay their board in whole or in part by laboring mornings and evenings. Any communications addressed to James H. Wilbur or C. S. Kingsley in reference to the school accommodations for board, will be promptly attended to.

sept18 tf JAS. H. WILBUR.

THE TUALATIN ACADEMY,

J. M. KEELER, PRINCIPAL,

IS located in the town of Forest Grove, Tualatin plains. This institution is now in its infancy, yet parents and guardians desiring to send to the school may be assured not only of the healthfulness and beauty of the location—the intelligence and morality of the inhabitants, but especially that such teachers will be employed as will make the highest mental and moral improvement of the scholars their chief object.

A spacious and noble Academy building has been erected on a site commanding a view of two extensive prairies, with their intervening and encircling forests, and when completed will furnish ample accommodations for both departments of the school.

Forest Grove is about equi-distant from the towns of St. Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, and Lafayette.

The terms of the Institution will commence as follows:

Spring term, the 2d Wednesday in March;
Summer term, the 2d Wednesday in June;
Fall term, the 3d Wednesday in September;
Winter term, the 2d Wednesday in December.

The terms will be eleven weeks each.

Tuition—primary studies—$6. Higher do. $8 per term. Board may be obtained in private families.

G. H. ATKINSON, Secretary.

N. B. Mr. Keeler expects to be absent the summer term, on a tour to the states but returns as soon as possible—he is authorized to obtain apparatus, philosophical, &c., for the Institution. A competent teacher will be secured for the term.

sept18 tf O. R. A.